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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:  
Temp. 22-23 (72-54). Tomorrow similar.  
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Temp. 17-18 (63-64). Tomorrow similar.  
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Temp. 18-20 (64-68). Tomorrow similar.  
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May 22-23 (72-54).  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE PAGE

## Scotland, Wales Get Edge on Home Rule

By Alvin Shuster

EDINBURGH, June 3 (UPI)—British government moved today with plans to give some form of limited self-government to Scotland and Wales to meet the rising demands of nationalists in both areas.

The government's move followed a full independence referendum in Scotland, but it also proposed new legislation that would give both peoples a greater share of the decision-making process. One proposal would allow for elected assemblies in both areas, with the ultimate authority for legislation remaining with Parliament in London.

The document sets forth a series of ideas for limited home rule, raising more questions than answers. The purpose is to enable public discussion that would lead to a decision on legislation in the near future.

### National Identities

Though they were conquered 12 centuries ago, Scotland and Wales have maintained a sense of national identity. In recent years, nationalist sentiment has been increasing, particularly in Scotland where the millions of people who come from offshore could be used primarily to the benefit of the Scots.

Accordingly, there are potential political benefits for the government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson in pursuing proposals. Both Scotland and Wales are traditional Labor party strongholds where the national identity is making surprising gains.

The ideas outlined, including assemblies, emerged from a year-long commission report published last year after a 17-year study. The commission, headed by Lord Fraser, had been set up to advise the government on the future of the two nations.

### White Paper Promised

The royal commission reports a past has tended to fade memory, the government has decided to push ahead and to produce a White Paper setting forth firm government policy by the fall.

The pledge came despite some hesitation that the government might hesitate in view of the experiences of self-government in Northern Ireland.

One of the main issues in Northern Ireland, the Scottish nationalists at their annual conference last week said a regional government in Scotland would give "our abhorrence of violence and appeals to ignorance and prejudice." The party is expected eventually to gain independence for Scotland with a measure of full control of defense, finance and oil revenue.

## Rees Warns of 'Bloodbath' in Ulster If Army Withdraws

By Alvin Shuster

EDINBURGH, June 3 (AP)—The British government today will not withdraw its army from Northern Ireland, warning that such a move would produce a "large bloodbath" between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Mr. Rees, Britain's administrator for the province, coupled the warning with a prediction of "communal strife and violence" could erupt in other parts of Britain if troops pull out of Northern Ireland.

The fact is that, without the British Army, the forces of law and order could not cope," Mr. Rees said. He added that "withdrawal of British troops would result in a bloodbath on a very large scale."

IRA Blamed in Slaying  
BELFAST, June 3 (UPI)—The police said today the killing of a Roman Catholic father of seven appeared to be a revenge killing by the Irish Republican Army.

Paul Tinnelly, 34, was machine-gunned by a group of men at Rostrevor, 40 miles south of Belfast.

Police sources said Mr. Tinnelly was a former member of the official IRA in south County Down, but had been put on their wanted list for alleged criminal activities.



Charles Colson, with wife, leaving U.S. District Court after he pleaded guilty.

## Colson Pleads Guilty, Will Assist The Ellsberg Break-In Prosecution

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI)—Charles Colson, former special counsel to President Nixon, pleaded guilty today to a charge that he obstructed justice in attempting to influence the outcome of Daniel Ellsberg's 1973 trial for the leaking of the Pentagon papers to news media.

Related charges against Colson in connection with the 1971 break-in at the office of Mr. Ellsberg's former psychiatrist were dropped. In addition, special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski indicated that other charges against the former White House aide in connection with the Watergate cover-up would also be dropped, in return for a promise by Colson to provide evidence.

Standing before U. S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell, Colson, 42, pleaded guilty to a charge that he was "responsible for devising and implementing a scheme to defame and destroy the public image and credibility of Daniel Ellsberg and those engaged in the legal defense of Daniel Ellsberg, with the intent to influence, obstruct and impede the conduct and outcome" of Mr. Ellsberg's trial.

Judge Gesell scheduled sentencing for June 21. Colson faces up to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

As part of a plea-bargaining accord, Mr. Jaworski said, Colson has agreed to be a government witness in the trial of other Ellsberg case break-in defendants and has promised to surrender "all relevant documents" in his possession. He may also be called to testify for the prosecution in the attempt to cover up the White House staff's role in the 1972 break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate building complex.

Colson's guilty plea was entered as Judge Gesell was about to begin a pretrial hearing on President Nixon's refusal to obey a court order and make records relating to the Ellsberg case break-in available to defendants scheduled to go on trial on June 17.

During the hearing, the judge rejected White House contentions that the President alone has the final authority to decide whether to turn over the material.

"Only the court can determine the relevancy or materiality of the subpoenaed materials," Judge Gesell declared. "These are matters of law, not of policy."

He warned that he would take "further appropriate action" if the material were not turned over. He said that the law gives the courts "various tools" to use, including citations for contempt, an indefinite delay of the trial and dismissal of charges against the men indicted in the case.

Although the policies he outlined were familiar, the tone of Mr. Rabin's remarks contrasted sharply with the recent speeches of his predecessor. He spoke directly, for instance, of the troubled soul-searching that has been going on in Israel since the October war.

He must shake off our despondency," he said, his voice rising. "We look about us, we will see that we are not in the vale of tears. Our cause is just, our strength has increased, our full rights and our spiritual vigor have not lost their momentum. We must reinforce our self-confidence and fully restore our faith in ourselves."

When the confidence vote had been counted, the 52-year-old former chief of staff and ambassador to Washington stepped forward to sign his pledge of office and hand it to the Speaker of the Knesset, Yisrael Yeshayahu. With that act, he became Israel's youngest premier and the first Sabra (native-born) to reach the post. He follows Mrs. Meir, Levi Eshkol, Moshe Sharett and David Ben-Gurion.

When Mr. Rabin signed his pledge of office, Mrs. Meir rose from her seat at the head of the horseshoe-shaped government table and walked quietly to a vacant seat in the second row of the Labor party desks. She sat down, nodded at the members on her left and right, and then smiled to herself in apparent relief at the end of a difficult five years.

Without a suggestion of ceremony, three other key members of the outgoing government rose from their high-backed chairs and walked to the rear of the carpeted chamber. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir then took seats in the last row of the Labor party section.

One after another, the 18 ministers of the new government filed up to the speaker's desk to read and sign their pledges of office.

When the house adjourned, Labor and opposition members came up to congratulate Mr. Rabin and his colleagues. An equally large and enthusiastic group crowded around Mrs. Meir.

Later, the new premier and his cabinet members gathered for a reception at the Knesset to soften their debut.

Concerning the resignation of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, Mr. Honecker said, "I was personally surprised by the resignation of Mr. Brandt."

Mr. Honecker added that he feels that Mr. Brandt's resignation did not result primarily from an espionage affair but had deeper underlying motives.

Despite difficulties, Mr. Honecker said that the normalization process between East and West Germany will continue. He expressed a willingness to meet at an all-German summit conference with Mr. Brandt's successor, Helmut Schmidt.

Mr. Honecker also stressed the importance of the four-power accord on Berlin as a stepping stone to normalization. He said East Germany intended to take appropriate steps concerning regulation of monetary exchange rates for Westerners visiting the East.

West Germany has described the fees as excessive and in violation of the accord signed by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

The interview was held in Mr. Honecker's East Berlin office. Mr. Honecker prepared answers to questions submitted in advance and then permitted additional questions in a follow-up meeting.

Specifically, Mr. Honecker places great emphasis on a continuing dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States as instrumental to a continued improvement in the East-West climate in Europe.

In an interview, he said that an East German dialogue with the United States has reached the stage where there is nothing standing in the way of an exchange of ambassadors between Washington and East Berlin.

Mr. Honecker described the Berlin wall as military in nature. He said that "border conditions" will not change until relations among border states are changed.

"Personally Surprised"



Erich Honecker

"I assume that the talks in Geneva will move ahead very well, and that there is still a possibility that in July of this year preparatory documents may be signed at the highest level."

"My optimism, if I may describe it as such," Mr. Honecker added, "is based on the soon-to-be-renewed dialogue" between East and West Germany.

Concerning the Geneva-based talks on European security, in which the United States and Canada also are participants, Mr. Honecker declared:

Prisoners, accused of being Viet Cong, clear away debris from their camp after attack.

## Israelis, Syrians Settle Details Of Troop, Weapons Pullback

### Rabin Named As Premier in 61-to-51 Vote

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, June 3 (UPI)—Yitzhak Rabin became Israel's fifth premier tonight after his coalition government won parliamentary approval by a narrow majority.

The vote, after seven hours of debate in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, was 61 to 51 with five abstentions.

In his first major policy address, Mr. Rabin outlined a government program strikingly similar to that of the outgoing premier, Golda Meir. He said that Israel was prepared to negotiate peace with its Arab neighbors in stages, beginning with Egypt, but would not negotiate with the Palestinian guerrilla organizations at Geneva or elsewhere.

Although the policies he outlined were familiar, the tone of Mr. Rabin's remarks contrasted sharply with the recent speeches of his predecessor. He spoke directly, for instance, of the troubled soul-searching that has been going on in Israel since the October war.

"Something has happened to this country since the Yom Kippur war," he said. "Even though we scored one of our greatest victories in that war, many of us have deeply troubled hearts."

"We must shake off our despondency," he said, his voice rising. "We look about us, we will see that we are not in the vale of tears. Our cause is just, our strength has increased, our full rights and our spiritual vigor have not lost their momentum. We must reinforce our self-confidence and fully restore our faith in ourselves."

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New Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin presenting his new government to the Knesset in Jerusalem yesterday.

### Moscow's Role Seen as Crucial

## Mediation by Russia, China In Vietnam Truce Described

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI)—Moscow and Peking played mediating roles in helping Washington reach the 1972 Vietnam settlement with Hanoi, according to an article in the current issue of Foreign Policy magazine.

The article, written by former New York Times correspondent Tad Szulc, depicted Moscow's mediating role as crucial. It said that Henry Kissinger, during his secret journey to Moscow in April, 1972, used Soviet leaders to convey to Hanoi "a concession of enormous magnitude"—that Hanoi would not be called upon to withdraw its forces from South Vietnam as part of an overall settlement. The final peace agreement makes no specific reference to North Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam.

During President Nixon's visit to Moscow in May, 1972, Mr. Szulc wrote, Soviet leaders told Mr. Nixon that they did not like American policies in Vietnam but said in effect that there was nothing they could do about the situation. Again, Mr. Kissinger, who was then the President's national security adviser, transmitted an American compromise to Hanoi through the Russians—one proposing formation of a commission of Viet Cong, Saigon and neutralist elements to supervise eventual elections.

In June, according to Mr. Szulc, Mr. Kissinger went secretly to Peking and presented the American position to Premier Chou En-lai. The premier answered that he would not press Hanoi one way or another on a settlement. But the next month, the article said, there were indications that Chairman Mao Tse-tung had told the French foreign minister that he had advised Viet Cong leaders to soften their demands for South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu's resignation as the price of a settlement.

Citing secret documents and details of conversations, Mr. Szulc also makes the following statements:

- Secret peace proposals by the United States were more conciliatory than the public proposals. Specifically, Mr. Kissinger hinted to the North Vietnamese privately in Paris as early as May, 1971, that the United States would not demand that a settlement specifically call for withdrawal of Hanoi's forces in South Vietnam. At this time, Mr. Nixon was publicly demanding "unilateral withdrawals."
- Mr. Kissinger was concerned that Mr. Nixon might revert to a hard line on a Vietnam settlement after the presidential elections and told his aides that he wanted to "lock him irrevocably into a decision" before the 1972 election.
- Mr. Kissinger was trying to convince the President to proceed with the tentative agreement that had been reached with Hanoi in October, 1972, even if Mr. Thieu did not concur.
- Mr. Kissinger kept Mr. Thieu uninformed about the course of the secret Paris negotiations until the end. Not until after 1972 was Mr. Thieu told that the American position did not require the North Vietnamese to withdraw from South Vietnam.
- The United States made commitments to Hanoi as part of the Paris settlement that were secret and have not been carried out. One cited was a specific pledge of reconstruction funds for North Vietnam.
- Mr. Kissinger "misled" President Nixon (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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On the prisoner issue, Syria is holding 56 Israelis and Israel has 382 Arab prisoners, mainly Syrians but including some Iraqis and Moroccans.

The question of dead bodies was brought up by Israel yesterday, participants said. Israel says there are seven Israeli soldiers missing and believed dead in the frontline area.

Syria replied that it had no Israeli request to have mixed commissions search for bodies, the participants said.

UN Observers Arrive  
DAMASCUS, June 3 (Reuters).—The first members of the UN Disarmament Observer Force (UNDOF), set up to police the cease-fire on the Golan Heights, arrived in Syria tonight, UN officials said.

A 20-man Austrian reconnaissance team was taken immediately to a staging area below the Golan Heights.

A spokesman for the UN force said that the Peruvian commander, Gen. Gonzalo Briceño, arrived tonight. The force will rise to about 1,340 men.

## 42 Are Killed As Communists Shell Air Base Near Saigon

SAIGON, June 3 (AP)—Communist gunners attacked the Bien Hoa Air Base today for the first time in seven months, killing 42 Vietnamese and wounding 82, police officials reported. Many of the casualties were caught by a direct hit on a prison camp.

Thirty rockets struck the air base and five surrounding villages, 15 miles northeast of Saigon, before dawn, the police said. One of the 122-mm rockets tore through the roof of a building inside the Tan Hiep Correctional Center.

The South Vietnamese military command said that 31 civilians and prisoners were killed and 82 wounded. But police put the death toll at 42, most of them women civilian prisoners and some of their children.

Field reports and sources said that the inmates included political prisoners.

Some rockets damaged the runway at Bien Hoa, the biggest tactical air base in South Vietnam, and several napalm bombs were detonated. But no aircraft were damaged, the military command said.

Elsewhere in South Vietnam, Communist and government troops battled for the district town of Ben Cat, 30 miles northwest of Bien Hoa.

In Cambodia, military sources said that insurgent gunners and infantry attacked the isolated Kompong Sella garrison, 90 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on Highway 4.

Informed diplomats in Vientiane, the Laotian capital, reported that the last of 216 U.S. Army and Air Force personnel stationed in Laos 16 months ago left there today in compliance with the Laotian peace agreements. But military sources in Vientiane said that there was no evidence that North Vietnam has withdrawn any of the estimated 35,000 to 38,000 troops it has there.

### Agreements To Be Signed Tomorrow

GENEVA, June 3 (UPI)—Israeli and Syrian generals today reached agreement on the technicalities of troop and weapon disengagement and on the exchange of all remaining prisoners of war and the dead.

The Israeli-Syrian military working group said that the agreements would be signed Wednesday, together with a final detailed disengagement map.

A subcommittee is preparing the final maps.

The military working group began meeting Saturday following the signing Friday of the overall Israeli-Syrian military disengagement agreement.

The military working group was given five days to fix the technicalities of disengagement.

7 Hours of Meetings  
Maj. Gen. Harel Shafir of Israel and Gen. Adnan al-Jayyari of Syria, with their aides, met for an hour and 45 minutes Saturday, for three hours and 30 minutes yesterday and for two hours and 50 minutes today—a total of seven hours and 50 minutes to reach agreement.

The maps being completed by the subcommittee show the exact lines to which each side must withdraw troops and weapons and the zone to be manned by United Nations forces.

As before, Gen. Shafir and Gen. Jayyari did not address each other directly or salute each other.

They spoke instead through Gen. Emilio Sillavio of Finland, the neutral chairman and commander of UN forces in the Middle East.

The separation of forces is being discussed in an Israeli-Egyptian military committee set up in December by the five-nation Middle East peace conference to arrange disengagement on the Suez front. Syria has not yet formally joined the peace talks.

Conference sources said that Syria had objected to the flight of the buffer zone by U.S. planes or the aircraft of any nation to insure that each side kept to its lines.

Syria argued, the sources said, that the zone is small enough so that each side can monitor it visually or by electronic apparatus without such overflights.

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## Canadians to Vote July 8

## Trudeau, Two Rivals Mount 'Give-'Em-Hell' Campaigns

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, June 3 (NYT).— "Campaigns are fun again," Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said recently, apparently exhilarated by the give-and-take of the heated, three-way election contest, one of Canada's hardest-fought in years.

Mr. Trudeau, whose minority government was voted out by the combined Parliament opposition

in mid-May, set a vigorous tone for the campaign at a preliminary rally of his Liberal party in Toronto.

"Give 'em hell," a supporter yelled during a speech by Mr. Trudeau.

"You give 'em hell," Mr. Trudeau came back, making a sweeping gesture that took in the whole friendly crowd.

Mr. Trudeau's opponents have responded in kind. The 54-year-old prime minister, a wealthy Montrealer once known more for his intellectual approach to politics than for campaigning, is challenged for the country's top executive office by Robert Stanfield, 60, is a Harvard Law School graduate with a lifelong political background. His father was once a lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia.

## Rhodes Scholar

The third major figure in the July 8 election is David Lewis, a Polish-born Rhodes scholar and lawyer who heads the New Democratic party, a Socialist group.

Mr. Lewis, in July, held the balance of power in the last Parliament. Less significant on the national scene but a force in the key province of Quebec is René Charbonneau, 56, head of the Social Credit party, which had 15 seats in the last Parliament. All from Quebec, and which supported Mr. Trudeau.

Mr. Trudeau, perhaps encouraged by a Gallup Poll showing that 46 percent of those giving an opinion preferred Mr. Trudeau for prime minister, against only 22 percent for Mr. Stanfield, has taken the personal approach on the campaign trail—from Newfoundland through the central prairies to British Columbia.

Mr. Stanfield pounds on the theme of inflation, which reached a dizzying 10.4 percent in the last year under Mr. Trudeau's government. "Inflation is the problem," Mr. Trudeau says, in speech after speech, "but leadership is the issue."

Mr. Trudeau tries to turn the question of inflation back upon the opposition, which voted down a proposed budget that among other things would have abolished a 12 percent sales tax on shoes and clothing—and thus ousted the government.

On the streets of Vancouver, campaigner Trudeau stopped a woman who was coming out of a department store with a package. "You wouldn't have had to pay sales tax on that if we hadn't been defeated," he said to her. He poked at the parcel.

Like Mr. Stanfield, Mr. Lewis, as spokesman for the New Democratic party, has attacked Mr. Trudeau personally.

"In 1968, he was the bubbling swifter," Mr. Lewis said in Toronto, evoking Mr. Trudeau's image at that time, as a fun-loving bachelor prime minister. "Then in 1972 he became the boring philosopher"—a reference to the disastrous campaign in which Mr. Trudeau's low-key approach was said to have helped lose the Liberal party's parliamentary majority—and now, in 1974, he's become the awkward pugilist."

## Canton Leaders Hit in Poster Campaign

CANTON, China, June 3 (Reuters).—Posters attacking local leaders in Kwangtung Province are going up in the streets of this south China city as a new phase of criticism gets under way. Chinese sources said here yesterday.

The sources told visiting newsmen that the posters concern attacks on alleged followers of Lin Biao, the disgraced former defense minister who was reported to have been killed in a plane crash in September, 1971, while fleeing the country after a coup attempt.



IN THE KNESSET—Golda Meir appears to be only one listening to speech of her successor, Yitzhak Rabin, as Defense Minister Moshe Dayan (left) seems asleep and Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir lost in thought.

## Starting With Childhood Games

## Russians Learn Early to Defend Country

By Murray Seeger

SAMARKAND, U.S.S.R., June 3 —Under a clear, star-filled spring sky, a half dozen 18-year-olds were enjoying their last night at home before leaving for their compulsory military training.

"Tomorrow we will be in the G.D.R. (East Germany), one of them said to two visitors. "That's a long trip. Look at Vanya. He is already in."

One of the group snatched the hat off Vanya's head to reveal the recently shaved bald head of a new recruit. Vanya smiled cautiously and put on his hat.

The next morning, along the same street, now dusty in the early spring heat, a couple of hundred young men struggled past in a loose formation led by four noncommissioned officers. Over their shoulders and in their hands they carried small bundles of their personal effects.

Twice a year, in spring and late fall, similar scenes are enacted all over the Soviet Union as young boys respond to the regular call-ups. Despite the Soviet penchant for secrecy, the movement of new recruits is conspicuous, because they must move in large numbers through civilian airports and train stations and use regular planes of the national airline, Aeroflot, to reach their destinations.

Many of the young boys bore the marks of coming from the deepest countryside, and their faces revealed the wide range of nationalities that make up the Soviet Union. A large proportion of them had already received the rudiments of military training from a standard program prepared in Moscow.

The Soviet Union not only maintains the world's largest uniformed army but supports it with a huge substructure which includes a sizable portion of the country's entire population.

The plan is carried out by the schools, the Pioneer youth group, which takes in youngsters for early Communist training at the age of 10, and the Young Communists (Komsomol), which continues the party training after the age of 14.

There are also the national physical-fitness program, Ready for Labor and Defense (RLD), which sponsors military-type exercise programs, including marksmanship for men and women, and the wide-ranging work of the Voluntary Committee for Assistance to the Armed Services (DOSAAF) and the civil defense force.

A Head Start

While the programs are designed in part to give youngsters a head start for their required two years of army duty, the training also helps the general population ready to defend the country.

The official policy of détente with the Western democracies—which were for decades described as the country's biggest enemies—has not yet inspired the Soviet government to cut back either its huge military-preparedness program or its civil defense program.

At the same time, official propaganda is directed at keeping the residents of Asian areas of the country at an especially high state of alert against possible border incursions or attacks from China. Youngsters first play organized war games called *Zarnitsa* ("Lightning") and *Oryonok* ("Young Eagle") in the Pioneers. Children are excused from school to engage in mock attacks on "enemy" positions. Others participate while camping during summer or winter.

War Games

"Automatic-arms fire is heard and the explosion of grenades. From the shore of the bay to the highway, a naval landing force pushes through to meet tanks coming from Leningrad," Leningrad's Pravda said in describing such exercise.

More than 500 youngsters took part in that drill, sponsored by the Pioneers, just outside Leningrad.

When they are 14, youngsters

can join DOSAAF, which will teach them to drive and maintain cars, boats, trucks, tractors and motorcycles, to operate and maintain radios and electrical equipment, to make and design aircraft models, to parachute-jump and shoot, and to learn professions "which have military importance," according to the official description of the group.

Individuals can buy dogs of breeds suitable for military purposes from DOSAAF and participate in training programs for them. In return, the owners are qualified to receive extra living space.

DOSAAF has units at factories, institutions and farms and in residential neighborhoods.

"Spirit of Readiness"

The group is expected to train citizens "in the spirit of constant readiness for defense of the interests of the socialist motherland," to give courses in military history and tactics, to prepare young people for military duty and help the development of civil defense facilities.

Youngsters are also taken on tours of battlefields and historic monuments to remind them of the struggles in Russian history to defeat invaders and to drive the Bolsheviks over their enemies in the Russian Civil War.

To keep youngsters keyed up about defense after they have finished school and military service, the RLD program offers prizes for those who keep themselves physically fit.

A popular television program, "Come On, Lads," was devised to make various military skills popular by turning them into a national competition.

All toy stores have big displays of guns, tanks, military games and ship and airplane models.

Not all parents are pleased with the omnipresence of guns and war propaganda. "We have quite enough guns in our lives," a father observed recently.

"I am not raising two boys to fight in any wars," a middle-aged mother added.

A young Russian pointed out that the war programs on television rarely show very much blood, violence or killing, despite the nature of the subject.

"The authorities don't want to raise a generation of pacifists," he said.

Adults are expected to participate in civil defense classes and to be prepared to go into action in the event of nuclear war or natural disasters. The minimum course of instruction covers 20 hours.

"Training of the population in methods of defense against mass-scale annihilation weapons also includes the active moral and psychological readiness of the Soviet people for a possible grim testing," the military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) said in an editorial.

Los Angeles Times.

## Peru Party Banned; Official Is Exiled

LIMA, Peru, June 3 (AP).—A major political party was outlawed in Peru and one of its leaders ordered deported last weekend in what observers interpreted as a toughening stand by President Juan Velasco against critics of his military regime.

The action was taken against the Action Popular, a party of moderate leftist views, founded by ex-President Fernando Belaunde Terry, whose constitutional government was overthrown by Mr. Velasco five years ago. The party has been demanding that Peru return to constitutional government. Its secretary-general, Javier Orlandini, was ordered deported.

Italy Finds Signs Of Rightist Role In Abductions

BRESCIA, Italy, June 3 (AP).—The police investigating the bombing and death of seven persons here a week ago said today that they believed rightist extremists groups financed themselves through kidnapping for ransom.

The police found 380 million lire (\$600,000) in cash along with explosives in the hideout of the seventh victim of the bomb, which exploded in a trash can in Brescia's main square Tuesday. The dead man, a 25-year-old teacher, was among 94 persons hospitalized after the blast.

The police reported that during the funeral an anonymous tip led them to the discovery of a homemade device in the basement of a local bank. Police doubted that the device, a can filled with explosives, could have exploded.

GRESE  
1, RUE DE LA PAIX  
SALE  
Couture — Furs  
Every day  
Starting Tuesday June 4  
from ten a.m. to five p.m.

## Portuguese Clergy Attack For Supporting Dictators

By Paul Hofmann

LISBON, June 3 (NYT).—The church in this Catholic nation is being torn by the possible inclusion of the new 21-member committee that will review the act of the provisional government until parliamentary elections in 1976.

Since the military coup of April 25, which overthrew the government of Premier Marcello Caetano, calls for "soul-searching" within the church have been issued by pastoral councils and other groups in the clergy and laity.

In one of the most radical statements published so far, more than 500 Catholics meeting in Oporto, the country's second city, urged all the bishops to resign.

## Hierarchy Accused

The Oporto declaration accused the church hierarchy of having remained silent about the oppression, police tortures and colonial wars under the former regime.

The statement demanded public denunciation of all members of the clergy who had cooperated with the secret police. The armed forces movement that engineered the coup immediately disbanded the secret police and arrested known members. Almost 1,000 former secret police officers and agents are in prison awaiting trial, but many are believed to be still at large.

The group in Oporto charged that "with rare exceptions, the present Portuguese bishops have collaborated with the former regime, both by carrying out its orders or defending its ideology, and by deciding not to denounce its many insults to human dignity, which ranged from providing moral cover for war to open protection of capitalist exploitation."

The Oporto statement was drawn up in three sessions held last month in a convent in that city. One of the meetings was attended by the bishop of Oporto, the Most Rev. Antonio Ferreira Gomes, who has become Portugal's most popular churchman.

Bishop Ferreira Gomes was an outspoken opponent of the late dictator, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, who exiled him for nearly 10 years. The bishop was allowed to return from Spain four years ago.

Another prelate with great popularity now is the bishop of Nampula, Mozambique, the Most Rev. Manuel Vieira Pinto. He had been expelled from the African territory shortly before the collapse of the rightist regime because he had shown sympathy for the rebels of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique.

Bishop Vieira Pinto recently visited Rome and had an audience with Pope Paul VI.

Both the bishop of Oporto and

the bishop of Nampula were named for possible inclusion in the new 21-member committee that will review the act of the provisional government until parliamentary elections in 1976.

Informal sources said that Soares will offer Prelim only a cease-fire and self-limitation, but a package will mean that the territory will retain their earning development and the employment of the population.

The proposal is designed to produce an early halt in fighting in Mozambique. Prelim's president, So Machel, announced yesterday Lusaka that his organization has been waging against Portugal since 1964 ready to negotiate with the provisional government.

The African independence leader's statement, however, appeared to have taken Gen. Spínola, President of Portugal's provisional government, and Mr. Soares by complete surprise. Gen. Spínola had called for a cease-fire change for elections in whites and blacks can decide whether they want to be Portuguese commonwealth.

Mr. Soares has already peace negotiations with the liberation movement of tuguense Guinea, in London conference, which began May 15, has been adjourned until July.

Rebels in Angola, where fighting has been at a virtual still for at least two weeks, yet to send word of their intentions to Lisbon.

Informal sources said that Spínola had authorized Soares to offer increased economic and political benefits to the three territories to show his regime stood fully behind the program for the self-determination of the colonies.

ECR Ties Expected

LISBON, June 3 (Reuters).—Dutch Foreign Minister Lodewijk Staal said tonight that the era of close cooperation and start between Portugal and European Common Market democracy was established and the country settled the terms of its overseas territories.

Caetano Will Head Brazil Law Institute

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 3 (AP).—Marcello Caetano, the exiled Portuguese premier, will head the Institute of Comparative Law at Guanabara University, the university announced.

Mr. Caetano, whose government was overthrown by the military in April, first was exiled to the Portuguese island of Madeira and then permitted to reside in Brazil. Also in Brazil is Adm. Americo Thomas, the ousted president of Portugal.

Study Finds Food-Price Ris Trails General Inflation Rate

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI).—Consumers in many parts of the world finally are getting some relief from last year's boom in food prices, an Agriculture Department report indicates.

While the report showed that food prices in 14 major capital cities generally rose between March and May, it also showed that, for the first time in more than a year, food-price increases in "several major economies" have been smaller than inflationary gains in other economies.

In general, many of the factors that led to higher prices last year are less likely to dominate the market this year, department officials said.

They said that large crops in many major producing countries are primarily responsible for the improved consumer outlook.

Median Prices

The survey of prices of 14 separate food items in the 14 world capitals indicated that median prices for 10 of the items—including boneless sirloin steak, pork chops and bacon—were higher than in March. Only two foods, boneless chuck roast and eggs, were cheaper.

Two others, white bread and onions, were unchanged from March.

According to the survey, the median price of boneless sirloin

rose from \$2.41 a pound in March to a record \$2.70 early month. Prices in Tokyo rose from \$10.81 a pound in March to \$14.70 last month.

The 14-city shopping survey showed that prices for items differ widely around world. In Brasilia, for example, boneless sirloin was \$1.14 a pound compared with \$2.38 in Paris, \$2.68 in Washington and \$4.10 in Stockholm.

White bread prices ranged 21 cents a loaf in Buenos Aires to 65 cents in Bonn, 53 cents in Washington, 62 cents in Berlin and 68 cents in Stockholm.

The 14 cities surveyed were Bonn, Brasilia, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Canberra, Copenhagen, London, Ottawa, Paris, Stockholm, The Hague, Washington and Zurich.

White House U Goes to Mideast For Nixon Trip

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—A team of White House staff left for the Middle East to prepare for a trip by President Nixon. An announcement of President's itinerary is expected tomorrow.

The team, numbering more than a dozen and including people in such fields as communications, security, and protocol, will visit each of the half or so countries that Mr. Nixon will be touring.

Officials said that the House is preparing to announce Mr. Nixon's intention to be the first American President to make an extensive tour of the Middle East.

His journey is expected to begin next week and last to 10 days with stops in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan, Syria and Iraq.

Helicopter Sweep Of Suez Ends

SUALEHA, Egypt, June 3 (UPI).—The U.S. Navy completed helicopter sweeping of surface mines in the Suez Canal on schedule today and work went ahead on clearing explosives from the bottom of the waterway closed to shipping since the 1967 war.

The commander of the Sixth Fleet's Task Force-65, Rear Adm. Brian McCauley, relinquished command of the clearance operation to Rear Adm. Kent Campbell in a ceremony.

El Al Wildcat Strike

TEL AVIV, June 3 (Reuters).—Two hundred El Al Airlines mechanics staged a wildcat strike at Ben-Gurion International Airport for several hours this morning, causing a delay in the departure of El Al planes.

Irish Militant Dies After Fast In British Jail

LONDON, June 3 (Reuters).—An Irish republican activist who had been on a hunger strike for more than two months died in a prison hospital tonight, the Home Office announced.

Michael Gaughan, 34, was sentenced to seven years in jail for his part in a London bank robbery. The Home Office said he had developed pneumonia yesterday at Parkhurst Jail, Isle of Wight, where he had been on a hunger strike since March 31.

Like sisters Marion and Dolores Price and Gerard Kelly, all convicted for last year's London car bombings, he had started the fast because he wanted to be transferred to a jail in Northern Ireland.

The weak condition of the Price sisters, who have been on a hunger strike since November and were forced to end May 17, was reported unchanged today.

Hugh Fenerty, 22, also jailed in connection with the car bombings, ended his fast today.

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## Executive Meeting

## Group of Governors Urges Nixon to Surrender Data

By David S. Broder

ATLANTA, June 3 (WP)—A group of governors, led by President Nixon yesterday, urged all White House tape recordings and other impeachment evidence to be turned over to the courts and not to the House of Representatives.

The governors, who met in a joint interview preceding the annual Governors' Conference, four Democrats and two Republicans, said they agreed that any release of Nixon's past might cost President his office.

In one exception—Oregon's Governor Tom McCall—a Republican said that impeachment would raise fewer questions and doubts in the public mind than a Nixon pardon.

McCall disclosed that he was discussing a possible "blind" pardon, a presidential pardon with no strings attached, as former Minnesota Governor George Romney, former governor of Oregon, argued that impeachment was "a ludicrous move" which "will prove nothing at all definitive." He said that the "least" of the "terrible alternatives" would be to release the tapes.

The issue dominated the meeting of the six governors' "Meet the Press" show today, the state executives of parties are trying to demonstrate during their session here that the state capitals have not the taint of Washington's sins.

Nixon, Ford Absent

For the first time in many years, neither the President nor Vice-President is appearing at the conference program, and Chairman and host, Washington Republican Gov. Daniel J. Evans, argued yesterday that "in the midst of national turmoil, the state executives are very much a part of the bedrock of political system."

Parting from the custom of joining on the problems in their relationship with the federal government, Gov. Evans has designated the conference to show off the state of the nation, a conference which he said is characterized by both fiscal prosperity and political stability.

Evans said that the state executives are being subordinated at the conference to dis-

## A Washington Post Survey

## Dip in Nixon's Senate Support Seen Not Enough for Removal

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP)—Although President Nixon's Senate support is far less solid than a few months ago, the Senate would require an attempt to remove him from office for "high crimes and misdemeanors" if the vote were held today, a Washington Post survey showed.

The consensus of the Senate's best vote appraisers, both Republican and Democratic, is that such



COMPARING NOTES—Kentucky Gov. Wendell Ford (right) chatting with Aleksandr Lyashko (left) at the Pacific Science Center in Seattle on Sunday. Mr. Lyashko's title is chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine, which is more or less equivalent to governor of a U.S. state. He compared the population of his "state," 48 million, with that of Kentucky, 3.25 million. Gov. Ford is there for a governors' conference.

## In Ellsberg Case Break-In

## Colson Pleads Guilty, Will Aid Prosecution

(Continued from Page 1)

A White House compromise offer to let defendants look through the materials and pick out what is relevant, with Mr. Nixon retaining the final decision as to

what can be released without jeopardizing national security.

Judge Geesell rejected this proposal. He said that the final decision on the materials' release was up to the courts alone and, "if the court determines that production is required of any document, that document must be produced."

However, he accepted the offer to allow the materials to be examined and ordered that this be done promptly so that he can review the materials and rule on whether they are relevant to the trial.

He scheduled another hearing for Friday morning, the day after the subpoena falls due.

Colson's guilty plea reduced the number of defendants in the Ellsberg case break-in trial to four, including former top White House aide John Ehrlichman and three of the original Watergate burglars, Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez. Charges against another defendant had been dropped previously.

In his guilty plea, Colson told the court: "My motives and purpose were to neutralize Dr. Ellsberg as an anti-war speaker... It didn't matter to me that he was facing serious criminal charges."

Deputy special prosecutor William Merrill said that the scheme involved "what can only be described as a sordid and seditious memorandum" written about Ellsberg and his lawyers and leaked to the news media. Mr. Merrill added that Colson wanted to have the Ellsberg case "tried in the newspapers." The deputy prosecutor said that the burglary of the psychiatrist's office was "just an extension of an attempt to get dirt on Ellsberg."

Two indictments

On March 7, Colson was indicted on two counts of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, charges carrying a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

On March 1, he had been indicted on two counts of conspiracy and obstruction of justice in the Watergate cover-up, charges carrying a maximum of 10 years in prison and a \$15,000 fine. These indictments will be quashed in return for the guilty plea entered today.

After today's court session, Colson issued a statement saying: "I have watched, with very heavy heart, the country I love being torn apart by the most divisive and bitter controversy in our nation's history. I want to contribute to that resolution, no matter whom it may help, no matter whom it may hurt."

He also said that, as a criminal case defendant, he now knew how it felt to be the subject of news leaks.

"It is wrong, whether it was done to him (Ellsberg), to me or to others," he said of such leaks. Colson's guilty plea caught other defendants in the Ellsberg case break-in completely by surprise.

An attorney for one of the four

## Spanish TV Planning 1st Political Debate

MADRID, June 3 (UPI)—For the first time in its history the government-run television network may air a debate by candidates for a political office, the Europa Press agency said today.

Europa Press said the debate would take place if the three candidates accept an invitation from the director general of television and radio. They are seeking the office of procurador (representative) to the Spanish Cortes (parliament) from the Balearic Islands.

## Sen. Javits to Run Again

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI)—Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., announced his candidacy for reelection today. Sen. Javits, 70, has served 17 years in the Senate.

## On Powers of Husbands, Parents Court Shuns Ruling on Abortion Consent Issue

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court today declined to decide whether husbands can veto abortions sought by their wives.

The court also refused to consider whether the consent of parents is needed before a minor daughter may have an abortion.

The issues were presented in two appeals from Florida, where a three-judge panel voided the state spouse and parental-consent requirements.

Eighteen other states require consent of either the husband or parents, or of one or the other, depending on the circumstances, for abortions.

The Supreme Court refused to consider the issues on the ground that a separate appeal is still pending in a lower federal court.

## Other Actions

In other action today the court:

- Refused to review a lower-court decision ordering a hearing on whether James Earl Ray should be permitted to withdraw his plea of guilty to the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

- Ruled that Corning Glass Works violated federal law and discriminated against women employees by perpetuating a pay system under which men were encouraged to work nights for which they received a differential. They were, in effect, paid more for the same work performed by women during the day for less pay.

- Upheld the conviction of the former West Virginia officials who were found guilty of vote fraud under an 1870 civil rights law.
- Declined to review a lower-court order blocking disposal of

the assets of a company controlled by fugitive financier Robert Vesco.

The Florida abortion law was challenged by four pregnant women who filed suit under pseudonyms and by Pamela Harris, an abortion counselor in Miami, and Dr. Lynn Carmichael, a Miami physician.

The three-judge federal court declared the law unconstitutional but refused to issue an injunction blocking its enforcement. Both the plaintiffs and the state appealed.

The Supreme Court declined to rule on whether the declaratory judgment invalidating the act was correct but said the lower court acted properly on procedural grounds in declining to

issue an injunction preventing state officials from enforcing the statute "because it was anticipated that the state would respect the declaratory judgment."

"A state which has no power to regulate abortions in certain areas simply cannot constitutionally grant power to husbands and parents to regulate in those areas," the lower court said in its decision.

States requiring consent of either the husband or the parents, depending on the circumstances, are Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Utah and Washington.

Delaware, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas have no requirement for the husband's consent but do require consent of the parents in the case of minors. Idaho requires the husband's consent but not that of parents.

## Hoffa Is Rebuffed In Bid to Obtain White House Data

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—A federal judge today upheld President Nixon's claim of executive privilege and quashed a subpoena for documents relating to the conditional clemency granted former teamsters leader, James Hoffa.

U.S. District Judge John Pratt ruled that Hoffa's attorneys could not "make a strong showing of need necessary to rebut the privilege the President claims."

Judge Pratt said the material sought by Hoffa's attorneys was irrelevant and that they had already received sufficient evidence to proceed with their case.

Hoffa's attorney, David Rehn, argued that the subpoenaed documents would show the reasons why the condition was placed on Hoffa's pardon and support Hoffa's argument that the procedures in commuting his sentence were improperly followed.

Former White House counsel John Dean has testified in a deposition given to Hoffa's lawyers that he originated the restriction that bars the former teamsters' president from engaging in union activities until 1980.

## Johnson Memorialized

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—President Nixon has signed legislation to designate the Arrowwood Civilian Conservation Corps Center near Franklin, N.C., as the Lyndon B. Johnson Conservation Corps Center and the Cross Timbers National Grasslands in Montague County, Texas, as the Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands.

"America helped us rediscover liberty," he said.

## Old Soldier's View

A former French Army chief of staff, Gen. Andre Demetz, 73, sat on a couch at the Royal Manhattan Hotel, where the first group is staying, and discussed the trip and the war.

He recalled that Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who last month was elected President of France, joined his 2d Dragoon Regiment in October, 1944, in Paris.

"At just 18, he fought immediately in a tank and went into combat in the Vosges," the general said of the new President. "He was a very intelligent young man."

"I didn't come here as a general," the career military man said. "I came because of what our American friends did for us in 1944—and even before, in World War I. As a person, I have come to thank you."

## Finnish Army Drafts Cabinet Minister, 29

HELSINKI, June 3 (Reuters)—Finland's youngest cabinet minister, Education Minister Ulf Sundqvist, 29, has been called up to complete his military service.

He was elected to parliament as a Social Democrat in 1972 after having served only six months of his compulsory nine-month military service.

Cpl. Sundqvist left the Education Ministry and joined his unit last weekend.

## Impeachment Unit Proposes, Disagrees on Who Disposes

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—On hand, Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, the House Judiciary Committee's ranking Republican, said that serving President Nixon with subpoenas is as because the committee has way to enforce them.

On the other hand, Rep. George Jackson, D-Calif., said, "We the ultimate power to enforce the removal of the President from office."

Options Considered

As this means the committee engaged in a useless exercise?

## S. Judge Denies Calley's Request for Army's Data

MEMPHIS, Ga., June 3 (AP)—Federal judge today denied request by William Calley's attorneys for the production of the report of the Army's investigation of the My Lai massacre.

The denial was the first round in a series of legal battles in all arguments before the U.S. district court.

The request was one of five motions in which Calley's attorneys sought accounts and witnesses obtained in the investigation of the slaying of names civilians in March, 1968, in the village of My Lai.

The defense is attempting in reversal of Calley's conviction for the slaying of Vietnamese civilians.

Judge Robert Elliott, who freed former Army lieutenant out in February, heard motions which will be considered on June 24, the date the appeal will be argued against Calley's 10-sentence conviction.

so denied was a motion asking Rep. Edward Herbert, a, to produce the testimony all witnesses, who appeared in a House Armed Services committee that investigated the massacre.

ratyphoid Epidemic

GETTINGEN, West Germany, June 3 (AP)—A paratyphoid epidemic has broken at the University of Goettingen, local health officials reported today. Twenty students are being treated. The cause of the infection, which resembles typhoid fever, is believed to be food served May 3 in university dining hall.

Does the committee have any practical machinery for enforcing the subpoenas? If Mr. Nixon persists in his noncompliance, what are the committee's options? Would the committee and the House vote to impeach on the grounds that the President had defied lawful subpoenas?

Issues in the constitutional confrontation with the President have been outlined in committee debate and in a letter the committee sent to Mr. Nixon Thursday.

It is clear that the issuance of the subpoenas, coupled with Mr. Nixon's noncompliance, has had a profound effect on the committee's inquiry.

That has been reflected not only in the strongly worded letter to the President warning him that noncompliance might be grounds for impeachment, but in the lopsided votes to issue additional subpoenas and in plans to issue still more.

But except for the pressure of public opinion or the ultimate power of removal suggested by Rep. Danielson, the committee staff has no effective way to force compliance. As the committee staff noted in a memorandum before the issuance of the subpoenas, "If the President refuses to comply, the practical difficulties of enforcing the subpoenas may well be insurmountable."

The usual practice for a committee in the case of a person disobeying a subpoena is to report the action to the House, setting forth the circumstances of the refusal and recommending the adoption of a contempt resolution or order.

## Impeachment

If he does not satisfy the House that his refusal to testify or to produce records was justified, the House may judge him in contempt and incarcerate him for a period not lasting beyond the term of the House that imprisoned him.

The committee staff memorandum noted that "in the exceptional circumstances of a presidential failure to comply with a subpoena, the House may prefer to request the president to appear in person or through counsel at the bar of the House to show cause why he should not be found in contempt, rather than pursuing the more usual arrest and arraignment procedure."

However, the committee's present course indicated it would not seek a contempt citation separate from whatever articles of impeachment it might approve.

Instead, the committee might cite Mr. Nixon's refusal to comply with the subpoenas in one of the articles.

And, as the committee warned Mr. Nixon in its letter, it also might, in deliberating impeachment charges, consider whether to draw adverse inferences about him from material that he withheld.

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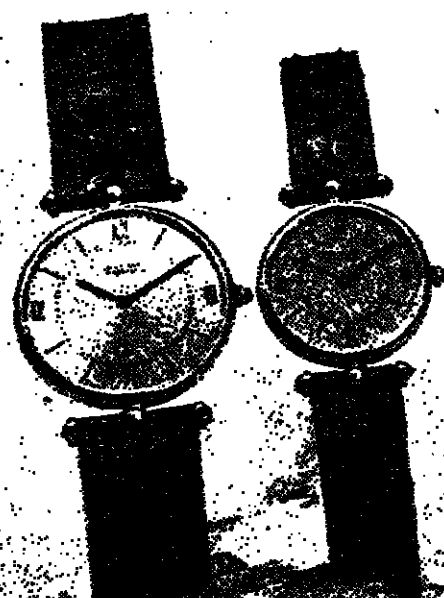
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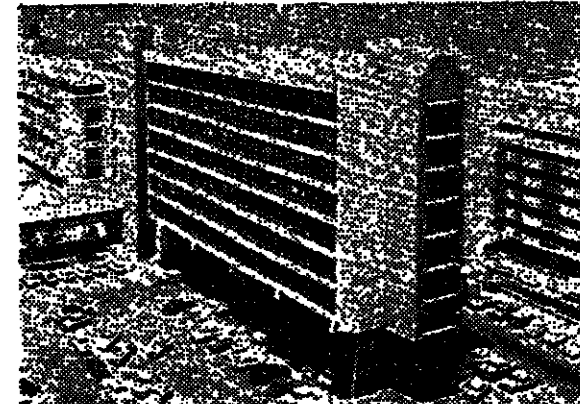
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## A Steady Course for Europe

This is a bad time for the Senate to heed the annual call of Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., to legislate a large unilateral cut in the 300,000-man American force in Europe. With the Mideast mercifully receding as an issue in separating the Atlantic nations, it would be unwise to subject NATO to a harsh new blow affecting not only the quality of Atlantic relations but the security of the alliance. Then, East-West talks on reducing forces in East and West Europe are proceeding in Vienna. For the United States alone to pull the plug on West Europe, even as the talks have proven to be an effective vehicle for allied consultation and joint East-West exploration of the complex issues involved, would be, we believe, little short of desertion. Moreover, Mr. Nixon is about to go to Moscow: He is enough in the soup for reasons of his own making to make eminently unwise a move further reducing the general authority he brings to the summit.

The European allies can, indeed, be vexing critics. All too often they fail to act on what would seem to be their own self-interest in making it easier for the United States to remain a faithful ally—although recently, it should be noted, the West Germans have taken major steps in one sensitive area, offsetting the dollars lost by the United States in keeping its troops in West Germany. The question, however, is whether the United States can afford to indulge the fatigue and irritation which Europeans sometimes induce. We believe the answer is no. The Atlantic relationship remains America's fundamental overseas tie, strengthened by links of culture and tradition. But it is sustainable only by constant attention to Europe's welfare and independence. Europe came out

of World War II devastated and unable thereafter to care adequately for itself in the big-power world. This is at once Europe's burden and America's. It makes it all the more necessary for the United States, in such a critical matter as the presence of military forces, to act in concert with Europe and not by itself.

Sen. Mansfield quite properly believes that the level of U.S. forces in Europe ought to reflect the improvements in political relations which travel under the general name of détente. Détente can proceed, however, only if Europeans have the confidence which those forces impart. There is nothing magical militarily about a given level of forces, but there is something "magical" politically: The current level has come to represent the steadiness of the American guarantee. It is psychological, but psychology, after all, is central to politics.

Soviet-American détente, as the Europeans well know, is still in an early and tentative state. Europeans can also see that the SALT talks, which compose the basic framework of their security, are in a particularly tentative state. The economic uncertainties bred by world inflation add to European anxieties. In such circumstances, it is really quite wrong to look at the U.S. troop level in Europe as though it were the only card in play. In the absence of a decision to demobilize any troops brought home, moreover, a strong case can be made for leaving them in Europe, where they do double duty, political as well as military.

The House turned down a Mansfield-type amendment the other day by a substantial margin. We hope the Senate will do the same. This is a good time to tell the world America is seeking a steady course.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Facing the Oil Threat

Members of the international oil cartel—the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—are concerned about the way world inflation is cutting into the real increase in income they achieved by quadrupling crude oil prices. That enormous increase itself exacerbated world inflation; if the oil producers now tried to catch up by raising their prices still higher, they would only make the inflationary spiral spin faster.

To escape this dilemma—and shift the onus to the private oil companies—OPEC is now considering a plan to raise oil taxes rather than prices when the present posted price of crude oil expires July 1. The cartel's secretary-general, Abderrahman Khene, has said a tax increase would enable the oil-exporting countries to "reap the windfall profits" now accruing to Western oil companies. Tax increases of the kind some OPEC members want to impose on the oil companies could yield them \$30 billion or more—on top of the increase of about \$70 billion they have already gained in 1974 alone.

It would be ironic indeed if the oil companies, having spent a fortune in advertising and public relations campaigns to convince Western voters and legislators that their profits were not excessive, should now see those profits siphoned off by the OPEC countries. The big international oil companies clearly have far more leverage in their home countries than in the Middle East and North Africa.

Until now the oil companies have had little or no motivation to resist the oil car-

tel's skyrocketing prices, which provided a bonanza for both oil companies and oil-exporting countries, with Western consumers paying the bills. But if the OPEC countries should now deprive the oil companies of their profits, the companies would soon discover their common interest with the oil-consuming countries.

The possibility that OPEC will again raise oil taxes and prices, and cut production to reinforce such a move, emphasizes the necessity of greater Western cooperation to prevent world monetary chaos. Even if the oil-exporting states increase oil taxes alone, the additional flow of billions of dollars to the Middle East would further jeopardize an already perilous international financial situation. But the Western countries will be unable to restrain the buildup of capital in the oil-exporting countries unless they develop a cooperative program for conserving oil and increasing alternative sources of energy.

Such a program is emerging from the energy coordinating group, set up in Washington last February. The meeting of the group in Brussels later this month should show progress toward long-range goals for production research and sharing. It is also essential that the consuming countries achieve closer collaboration to deal with immediate risks—such as a threat of production cuts by OPEC to firm up softening oil prices. Should that happen, it is crucial that the Western countries not scramble and panic again, as they did when the Arabs first launched their oil weapon last fall.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mrs. Gandhi's Victory

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, India's perpetually embattled prime minister, scored an impressive victory last week with the collapse of a 20-day crippling rail strike.

Although the government's tough tactics, especially the imprisonment of thousands of strike leaders, are open to criticism, there is little question that Mrs. Gandhi's firm stand has staved off intolerable new inflationary pressures. Had New Delhi bowed to the demands of two million rail workers for a doubling of their wages, the resultant scramble for comparable increases in other sectors could have wrecked the struggling Indian economy.

Like India's recent nuclear explosion, which drew criticism abroad but praise at home, her triumph over the rail union will no doubt give the Indian leaders' sagging prestige a badly needed boost. She will

require every ounce of authority this latest show of grit and determination may have gained for her to deal with the unresolved problems which continue to threaten India's stability and survival as a practicing democracy.

For while it is no small thing to tame the atom and India's military labor chieftains all in the course of 10 days, Mrs. Gandhi's most formidable challenge remains unmastered. That is the population explosion which continues to increase the number of Indians by 14 million each year, faster than any government in New Delhi can hope to provide food and jobs for.

Unless the full force of Mrs. Gandhi's leadership and of Indian talent is focused effectively on this fundamental problem, all of her other triumphs could turn to ashes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### The U.S. and Europe

Weakened by inflation, scolded by Kissinger, the Nine are no longer observing the rules of their community. . . . Henry Kissinger's remark two months ago about the "illegitimacy" of most European governments is not as anodyne as was said. If the biggest country in the world questions the legitimacy of the governments of its allies, will it

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 4, 1899

PARIS—After years of studies, revisions, charges, countercharges, suits, countersuits, bitterness and social strife leading to an almost political division of the country, Captain Alfred Dreyfus is to be retried by court-martial. It is a great victory for the defenders of Captain Dreyfus, for the very fact of a retrial means that there is sufficient doubt that he committed high treason by passing military secrets to a foreign power.

#### Fifty Years Ago

June 4, 1924

NEW YORK—Nixon, committed to the United States to a regular annual increase, according to a report by the FBI prepared by the Prudential Insurance Co. of New Jersey, in 1924, was the only man in the world who had never been indicted in 1924, as compared with 100,000 in 1923. In all there were 100,000 indictments in 1924, in the same number of cases in 1923. The FBI report also stated that in 1924, 100,000 indictments were filed in New Orleans alone, the highest number in the country.



## Vietnam: Peace With Honor

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—The United States bombed North Vietnam over Christmas, 1972, in order to persuade South Vietnam to accept the truce agreement. By "brutalizing" Hanoi, as Gen. Alexander Haig put it to Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon, America aimed to convince President Thieu that he would be militarily secure after the truce.

That conclusion emerges irresistibly from a remarkable study of American negotiating tactics in the years leading up to the signing of the Vietnam agreement in January, 1973. The account is by Tad Szulc, a former New York Times correspondent; it appears in the new issue of the magazine Foreign Policy.

The article reflects access to the previously unpublished documents, giving the first-hand flavor of such things as the Haig-Thieu talk. But its significance, which is considerable, lies not in juicy details but in the picture it gives of the whole sweep of an extended diplomatic event. Szulc is spare in drawing his own inferences; he lets the reader draw them from his powerful array of facts.

### Key Concession

The concession that eventually made agreement possible, according to this account, was made secretly by the United States in April, 1972—in Moscow. Henry Kissinger told Leonid Brezhnev that the United States would accept a cease-fire without demanding withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops that had been in the South before April 30.

The question that keeps to mind is why the United States waited so long, through so many years and deaths, to make that concession. Szulc says that as early as 1970 a National Security Council study advised Kissinger that Hanoi would never agree to remove its troops from the South. The answer indicated here is that the prospect of the 1972 election is what concentrated Kissinger's mind—and perhaps persuaded his master to give him a freer hand.

Kissinger is inevitably the main focus of this article. His negotiating techniques are laid bare. To a notable extent, they amount to deception: telling each side what it wants to hear. In Vietnam, the technique failed in the end—after a last virtuoso display of two-faced tactics.

In May, 1972, during the Nixon-Brezhnev summit, Kissinger considered further American concessions to the Russians. In June he went to Peking and, with Chou En-lai, took a conciliatory philosophical line toward Hanoi.

### Visits Few

Then in July he visited Thieu in Saigon—and sounded very different. The Nixon administration had to talk peace because of the upcoming election, he said; it would make seemingly attractive proposals, knowing that Hanoi would reject them. After the election it would be a different story. America would not hesitate to bring Hanoi to its knees. He recommended that Thieu plan an invasion of North Vietnam after the election.

Thieu was not told about the American negotiating concession. Kissinger was obviously confident that he could bring him along when terms were agreed with Hanoi. But when the secret talks with Le Duc Tho produced a draft

agreement in October, Thieu was angry and recalcitrant. He blocked all the carefully made plans, even though Nixon had cabled Hanoi on Oct. 21 that "the text of the agreement could be considered complete."

In a major move to appease Thieu, the United States immediately began rushing \$1 billion in new military equipment to him. On Nov. 20, in a fresh round of talks with Le Duc Tho, Kissinger read "for the record" a South Vietnamese document demanding 69 changes in the text.

At that point, according to Szulc, the North Vietnamese began looking as if they had cold feet about the whole thing. That was hardly surprising, after the United States had set out to transform the battlefield situation and inject new issues into the talks.

### Perfidious

Only then did Hanoi propose textual changes of its own. Kissinger denounced them as perfidious. The Christmas bombing began. By the time it ended, Thieu was much more agreeable.

Many outside observers of the truce negotiations have felt all along that the Christmas bombing was designed mainly to bring Saigon along. We know that the bombing had no measurable effect on the terms reached with Hanoi, because the text signed in January was virtually identical with the October draft. Reading the Szulc study, one perceives an even more cynical possibility: Kissinger may have tabled Saigon's demands on Nov. 20—demands that he knew were unacceptable—precisely in order to provoke

## Letters

### Legalities

In "Impeachment: Beware the Quagmire" (Herald, May 28), Mr. Anthony Lewis stated the view that the courts should declare their lack of jurisdiction to proceed on any question relating to the impeachment process because, he wrote, "judges would be asked to decide something very likely beyond the proper limits of their power—a political question, in the Supreme Court's phrase."

I have always been puzzled by this curiosity of American constitutional law: the "political question" doctrine. First, the doctrine is curious because it is based on circular reasoning: political questions are matters not soluble by the judicial process and matters not soluble by the judicial process are political questions.

Second, the doctrine is curious because, like an accordion, it applies to more or less questions according to the contingent conditions of American political life.

For example, issues concerning population inequalities in election districts were labeled "political questions" in *Colegrove v. Green* (1946). But, in *Baker v. Carr* (1962), the Supreme Court entered the field and started the long series of "reapportionment" cases.

In the same way, the seating or expulsion of a senator or representative was cited by scholars as an outstanding example of "political question." But in *Powers v. McCormack* (1968), the Supreme Court reviewed and set aside the exclusion of con-

gressman Adam Clayton Powell from the House.

As Professor Berger demonstrates in his book, "Impeachment" (Harvard Univ. Press, 1973), the "standards" problem posed by "high crimes and misdemeanors" is not greater than the problem of utilizing the equal protection provision in reapportionment cases or the commerce clause in the cases drawing the boundaries between state and federal powers.

It is probably desirable that the questions relating to the impeachment process be resolved, and finally, by Congress. But, from a legal point of view, the issue does not seem as clear as Mr. Lewis suggested.

PHILIPPE M. MAYSTADT, University of Louvain, Belgium.

It is funny in answer to a letter "Not Funny" (Herald, May 28).

Would somebody kindly request Art Buchwald to continue to give us our only escape from the nightmare in Washington. Perhaps your letterwriter and many like her would do well to hold onto a sense of humor. Surely Mr. Nixon has not left us with much else and, as difficult as it must be for Mr. Buchwald to maintain his level of successful columns, I, for one, hope he continues to make me laugh three times a week.

Does Ronald Ziegler see to it that Mr. Nixon reads Buchwald? He should, for nothing else is bringing him to his senses.

ROBERT GORRLEY, Paris.

## Impeachment Process And Foreign Policy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—A current White House conceit is that if Mr. Nixon walked across the Red Sea on his coming visit to the Near East, the press would cite the miracle as proof he couldn't swim. Discount the paranoia about the press and that story asserts a measure of truth.

The truth is that foreign policy is not playing a big role in the impeachment proceedings. Despite the diversionary tactics of the President and his lawyers, the House Judiciary Committee is finally beginning to show determination to make a judgment on the merits.

Abundant evidence shows how little foreign policy now weighs in the impeachment process. The disengagement arranged between Israel and Syria last week, for example, with a tremendous achievement. Everybody acknowledged it—and gave all the credit to Henry Kissinger.

### 'No-Win Summit'

Even the coming visit to the Soviet Union is being discounted within the administration as a "no-win summit." The reasoning is that the best Mr. Nixon can get is an agreement advancing arms control.

Such an accord would, of course, evoke widespread praise. But Mr. Nixon's chief hope in beating the impeachment rap lies with the conservative Southern Democrats and Western Republicans in the Senate. That is the group in the Congress most apt to be turned off by an arms control agreement with Russia.

Foreign policy, to be sure, is not the only card the President has to play against impeachment. There is also the fight being waged by his special Watergate counsel, James St. Clair, in the courts and the Congress. Like any good defense lawyer, Mr. St. Clair is trying to tie up the case against his client in procedural conflicts. Last week it became apparent that abundant difficulties hedged the matter of the Watergate tapes which are now being sought by both Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski and the House Judiciary Committee.

Without exactly saying so, Mr. St. Clair has linked the two questions. A Supreme Court decision on the right of the special Watergate prosecutor to subpoena the tapes was accepted for early judgment Friday by the Supreme Court. Though Mr. St. Clair lost his petition to have the case first considered by an appeals court, he is well placed to make the argument that, as an employee of the executive branch, the special prosecutor cannot go against the orders of the President.

If he wins that case, Supreme Court, Mr. St. Clair will be in good position to tie the ruling applies to the subpoenas issued by the House Judiciary Committee. Thus, cast a shadow over the Committee with an action which applies only to the prosecutor.

The committee has been tremendously slow to take the case against St. Clair. Chairman Rodino and chief counsel Doar have tended to President's benefit of procedural doubts.

At a meeting last week, for example, Jerome Waldie, a Democrat who has to force the pace—tried to opinion from the committee set on whether Mr. Nixon to turn over tapes was a contempt of Congress. Chairman Rodino prevailed him down.

When Mr. Waldie moved the committee vote on a contempt issue, his motion was down by a vote of 27-11, 17 Republicans and 10 Democrats including Chairman Rodino against him.

But the 11 members effect voted to hold Mr. Nixon in contempt of Congress, against the five on the far left vote, who were the Democrats, William Hunga ally held his nose as he

### Nixon Warns

Moreover, the committee vote, 30-10, to warn the President that continued refusal to up the tapes could be on grounds for impeachment letter to the President that view was a tough, sense note written by a committee in open session more obsequious staff men been rejected.

Finally, various members beginning to assert the For example, Ray Thor, Democrat from Pine Bluff delivered a truly eloquent speech in the House in support of impeachment which helped beat back a to refer the demand for to the courts.

To be sure, the committee has reacted with caution to the evidence Watergate cover-up. I punctilious forbearance by Mr. Rodino and Mr. being worn down by Mr. continued defiance. Mr. more there is emerging a tion how many times President have to seal the Congress says he clothes?

## Soviet Mideast Shift

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—A fundamental shift in Soviet strategy in the Middle East is now taking shape, partly as a result of the brilliant success of U.S. peace-keeping moves in Syria, Egypt and Israel, but partly dictated by deeper and longer-range Soviet interests.

Russian influence in the Middle East of Syria and Egypt is now at its lowest ebb since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. But farther east, along the volatile rim of the Arabian Peninsula and the crucial Persian Gulf oil-producing area, leading up to Iraq, Soviet influence will soon be on the ascendancy. Hence, the compass of the Kremlin's new Middle Eastern policy points to potentially dangerous new problems in the Persian Gulf waterway, so vital to the United States as American oil supplies dwindle.

Actually, the Kremlin, as viewed both by Arabists and Kremlinologists here, is not suffering

all that much from the humiliating reverses it has had to absorb since the Arab-Israeli war of last October. Despite the virtual liquidation of its astronomical investment in Egypt, the result of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's masterful diplomacy, there is real Soviet potential in the gradual settlement of the basic Arab-Israeli dispute.

The clearest gain for Moscow is the soon-to-be-opened Suez Canal, an event that has always been a precondition for the shift of major Soviet activity from the rim of the Mediterranean east to the Persian Gulf.

Once the canal has been cleared and widened, Soviet naval vessels will have easy access to the Red Sea, and around the Arabian Peninsula to the Persian Gulf. At one point, Senate hard-liners, led by Democratic Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, seriously considered a carrot-and-stick approach to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat: to block Soviet naval passage through a newly-reopened Suez Canal. The carrot: U.S. development aid; the stick: enforced demilitarization of the canal.

Now, not even Jackson wants to risk offending Egypt, the foremost U.S. ally in the Middle East, by attempting to dictate terms of policy that vital artery. Sadat's stunning success in halting the stage for Kissinger's miracles of mediation make him far too valuable an ally for such big-power dictation.

Thus, the canal and its use will be under sole control of Egypt, and Egypt has no slight inclination to embrace the passage of Soviet naval vessels.

This means a very great deal to the Soviet Union. It means the canal will become a funnel of military supplies, agents, provocateurs and all the other accoutrements of manufactured revolution to further the new policy objective of Moscow: cre-

ate a giant power in the Persian Gulf around the Persian Gulf anchor port, Aden, capital of the republic of Yemen, and its northern Iraq.

Working in the primitive facilities of the Persian Gulf emirates and even in a sophisticated oil-rich states, Moscow will use its tested techniques to create local turbulence through Persian Gulf area in an achieve this end: dominate the Persian Gulf area, the richest of the richest crude oil in the world.

The United States has of its own. Not the least is the shah of Iran, who, patched powerful military, to help the shah of Iran's battle against the insurgency called the Dhofar Front. But Saudi Arabia at Arab states along the way of the Persian Gulf, the Iranian incursion. Hence Kissinger's objective in giving Soviet strategy is to be shah and King Faisal of Arabia into a serious ally.

So long as Moscow has as its main focus in the East, the shift to the Gulf was tangential. No ever, Kissinger's shrewd sense of the over future of the struggle has completely Egypt as a practical to Soviet interest. Syria, less tractable, may also away from its always-toe affair with Moscow Kissinger's Mideast ends.

But the loss to Moscow more apparent than real may explain why the I failed to block the Israeli disengagement Kissinger arranged in last week's hanger. The Soviet Union, short, is ripe for putting focus on the Persian Gulf







## American Makes Legal History in Belgium

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (HTT).—“How, in French parlance, do you address a female barrister?” asked an inquiring reporter. “Do I call you *madame* or *mademoiselle*?”

“I believe that you ought to refer to me as *madame*,” said Juliette Hopson, LL.D. “The police sergeant may get the wrong idea if you tell him that you want to see your mistress before making a statement.”

Miss Hopson, 24, made judicial history this spring in protocol-prone Belgium by becoming the first foreigner to be admitted to practice before the Belgian bar.

“It took some work,” said Miss Hopson. “I got my *docteur en droit* from the Brussels Free University in June, 1973, but the bar association wouldn't admit me last September. Not only was I a woman (that, in itself, was bad) but I was a foreign citizen as well. It took me half a year to get it established and recognized that there is nothing in the constitu-

tion to bar a legally qualified foreigner from the bar. I was admitted a few weeks ago.”

Madame Hopson was born in Dothan, Ala., a small town south of Montgomery near the Florida border. She came to Brussels in 1962 with her Belgian-born mother. Her father, Edison Hopson, a retired U.S. Army officer with a World War II European record, chose to settle at Atlantic Beach, near Jacksonville, Fla. Miss Hopson decided to retain her U.S. citizenship.

French Accent  
She speaks English with a slight French accent and, when caught in a syntactic maze, tends to switch to French. “What do you expect,” said she. “I’ve spent half of my life in the French-speaking end of Belgium.”

“I work primarily in French,” she said, “but I’m sure that I can build a case in English with an English-speaking client and argue it in French.”

Physically, Miss Hopson does not evoke the image of a solemn member of the bar at the Palais de Justice. She draws long looks from the men on the café terraces at the nearby corner of the Avenue Louise and Tolson d’Or, the heart of fashionable Brussels.

“Why did you pick law?” the reporter asked.

“I suppose that I’m a hot-tempered, aggressive, reasonable person,” Miss Hopson said. “Those are three character traits, I believe, that may be useful to a lawyer. On top of that I wanted to prove to myself and my acquaintances that a woman may have a brain. There may be a touch of Women’s Lib philosophy in my psychological makeup.”

As a barrister of a few weeks standing, she is supposed, according to Belgian legal practice, to serve a three-year apprenticeship period as public counsel for defendants who can’t afford lawyers of their own. Most of her work, she believes, will be small cases.

“Later on I hope to get into corporate law,” she said, “involving things like the establishment of multinational companies in Belgium and charges of illegal competition. There is a lot to do in Brussels in that field, with the Common Market crowd kicking in.”

“I wish that some kind of lawyer exchange program could be arranged between Belgium and the United States,” she continued. “I’m sure that we Belgian barristers could learn a lot in U.S. courts and we may have a trick or two to teach our colleagues at American bars.”

Miss Hopson was back in the United States a couple of years ago to see her father at Atlantic Beach. “I saw him, all right,” she said, “but apart from him I saw only sections of New York, his garden and the glorious beach beyond. I want to go back next year and then I’ll see all (or much, at any rate) of my native country.”

She is a traveling woman. Last year she went to Singapore for a vacation and she is curious to find out, in a reasonably near future, what Japan is all about. She has seen most of Europe and wants to see the rest. On long weekends she goes to the Belgian seaboard “for kicks” or to the Ardennes “for work or rest.”

Miss Hopson looked at her watch. “Sorry,” she said, “I have to go to the jail.”

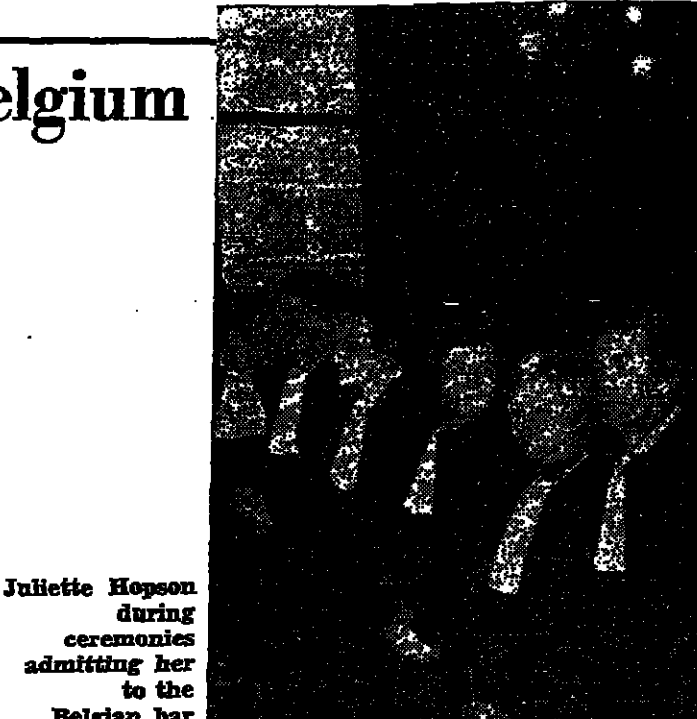
“There is a French fellow,” she explained, “charged with illegal entry and residence and the possession of drugs. I’ve been appointed to defend him.”

“How do you handle a case like that,” the reporter asked.

“I’ll try to build a case for him,” Miss Hopson said, “digging out and sorrowful facts that may have contributed to his delinquency and which may soften the heart of the judge. My client, right or wrong, as long as he tells me the truth, so many of these small cases are the results of social injustice.”

Madame Hopson went off to the jail.

Juliette Hopson during ceremonies admitting her to the Belgian bar



Juliette Hopson during ceremonies admitting her to the Belgian bar

## OPERA IN FLORENCE

### Admirable 'Girl of the Golden West'

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, June 3 (HTT).—Of Puccini's major operas, “The Girl of the Golden West” is surely the least frequently performed; and yet—as the Florentine revival which opened Saturday night at the Teatro Comunale simply demonstrated—it is one of his richest and most subtle scores.

Ironically, this elusive, unadorned music is wed to the best sort of libretto. Still the Puccini magic works in a good performance, and the listener suspends disbelief in order to suffer with Minnie until she has triumphantly won her reformed lover's death. This Florentine performance was good indeed, one of the high points of this year's Maggio Musicale. No doubt the festival planned this revival because this year marks the 50th anniversary of the composer's death; the commemoration was apt and admirable.

Much of the merit for this success belongs to the conductor Gianandrea Gavazzeni, who—with his many writings as well as with his distinguished work in the opera house—has long espoused the somewhat unimpeachable cause of verismo opera. His conviction was constantly evident last night, not a detail of the score escaped him, every hue of its many colors was sensitively evidenced. The drama was tautly, rightly paced, reaching a climax in the tense poker-game scene, then a soaring catharsis in a red-

wood forest finale. The Maggio's orchestra was clearly inspired by Gavazzeni's vision, and it played with particular precision and beauty of tone.

The singers also rose to the occasion. Orianna Santunione does not have a specially beautiful or flexible voice, but she has power and passion, and with these assets she created a Minnie who was both real and moving. The tenor, Giorgio Casellato Lombardi, is an uneven artist, but he, too, was in top form; the voice has a fine clarion ring, but he also succeeded in emphasizing the lyrical, poignant aspect of his character, and his last-act aria was properly applauded. The veteran baritone Giuseppe Taddei was a fine, human, almost sympathetic villain.

The production was designed and staged by Sylvano Bussotti, the well known avant-garde composer. Fortunately Bussotti conceived his production as a kind of homage to tradition, for “The Girl of the Golden West” is not a work that lends itself to fanciful variations. Only occasionally there were some bizarre lighting effects (the Sierra Madre turned red when Minnie saved Dick's life at the end of Act II), but for the rest there was realistic, visible snow, and a live—if somewhat placid—horse. Bussotti also moved the chorus skillfully, and even managed to characterize slightly the many small roles, which were all well sung.

The festival program this past weekend also included two concerts of exceptional interest, given by the Gewandhaus Orchestra of Leipzig, paying its first visit to the Maggio. On Friday night, in the Comunale, Kurt Masur conducted Mahler's “Wayfarer Songs” (with the sensitive, musical young baritone Siegfried Lorenz) and a profoundly felt, splendidly balanced reading of the Brechtner Ninth Symphony. Masur's exceptional feeling for orchestral balance and his carefully calculated dynamics served him in good stead on Saturday afternoon, when he and the orchestra moved to the acoustically tricky Badia di San Lorenzo. Again the program was not easy: Regner's Mozart variations, the Berg Viola Concerto (with the orchestra's own Manfred Scherzer as the first-rate soloist), and Janacek's “Tárta Bulha.” The artistry of Masur and his collaborators triumphed over San Lorenzo's resonance, and the concert was a major event of this 37th edition of the Maggio.

American Pianists  
The U.S. pianists Arthur Gold and Robert Fiske are giving a series of five 6:30 p.m. recitals at the Théâtre de la Ville, Paris, June 4-8. Their program includes the sonata dedicated to them by Francis Poulenc, as well as music by Gide, Debussy and Milhaud. Also at the Théâtre de la Ville this month: the Orchestra Philharmonique de Strasbourg. In their first-ever Paris appearance, the orchestra, under the direction of Alain Lombard, will play works by Bartok and Prokofiev.

Not Part  
Mitsuko Knoki, founder of the Women's Liberation League Opposing the Anti-Abortion Bill and Demanding Legal Use of the Pill, found it ironic that her hostesses are in on the executive talk over drinks at which many corporate decisions are formed—but female staff members of the companies involved are usually given no part in it and no advance knowledge of such decisions.

“We should not despise the bar hostesses or feel they are worse than other women, but at the same time we should not forget they are sex objects for men. We should regard them as our colleagues, as our secret agents,” Knoki suggested. She added that the “second wife” of Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka (who has kept a mistress and second family for many years) can know political decisions before anyone else in the country, and thus could be extremely helpful to the cause of women's rights.

A former medical student at Kyoto University, Knoki has been engaged in the battle against a proposed change in Japanese law to outlaw abortion obtained for economic reasons. She is also attempting to gain full legalization of contraceptive pills, which in theory are permitted here only for medical reasons and not for contraception.

Men fear that to free women from the fear of pregnancy before marriage would be to impair the formidable strength of the family system underlying Japanese society. But Knoki feels that birth control options are necessary to eliminate the burdens of unwanted children as well as to control the population of the already crowded Japanese islands. The discussion offered new evidence that not all of Japan's women are submissive homebodies.

## The Unliberated Women of Japan—and Others

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO (WFP).—Three unusual women recently held a frank public seminar on the unliberated women of modern Japan.

A politician (Gyoko Osawa), a photographer (Ryoko Yoshida) and the founder of a league to further birth control (Mitsuko Knoki) held forth for two hours before the foreign correspondents club. They made it clear that so far as they are concerned, the women of this country have a long way to go before achieving economic or social equality.

Thanks to the U.S. occupation, women have political suffrage and theoretical equality here and actually comprise about 5 percent more of the vote in elections than men, according to city councilwoman Ryoko Osawa of Urawa City, a suburb of Tokyo.

In everyday life, however, the wages of working women average 48 percent of those of men, she said. There are 200 women among 10,000 Japanese lawyers, 4,000 women among 150,000 medical doctors, less than 600 women among 28,000 college professors and about 30 women among the 1,500 people who passed the higher level civil service examination last year.

Like Slaves  
“Foreign women say Japanese women are like slaves, bringing tea to the men and leaving them to their talk. I agree with this type of comment,” even until they graduate think only of getting married. They do not worry about the rights of women, and think marriage is the best thing that can happen to them,” Osawa added. A frequent figure on Japanese television, she divorced her husband and left her two children in his care to switch to a more active (and unusual) life style.

A more optimistic view came from free-lance photographer Ryoko Yoshida. “Japanese men are said to be running rampant, but when they are alone with their wives they give them massages and are very nice. An American woman married to a Japanese told me, ‘He seems to be very strong and domineering in front of other people but when we are alone he is very tender.’ I think that is really kind of Japanese men, you must be alone with them.”

In keeping with tradition, many men still take the long way home, stopping at bars and other modern-day equivalents of the geisha house to relax in the company of pretty hostesses before looking in on wife and family.

Perhaps with tongue in cheek, Yoshida commented this custom as far healthier than the U.S. pattern.

“American parties are the most hypocritical in the world. Even if a housewife is feeling sick, she will force herself to go to parties if it helps her husband's career. But Japanese women do not have to go to these kind of parties and to smile to people that she doesn't like—the bar hostesses do that job for her,” she said.

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—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Aspects du Paysage Néo-Classique en France, Galerie du Fleuve, 6 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to June 22.

There is a delicious light in many of these small landscapes painted between 1790 and 1855. Those who, like myself, have always considered the word neoclassical to be synonymous with boredom will be pleasantly surprised. What! You have never heard of Turpin de Crisse, P. H. de Valenciennes, Benouville, Michalon and A. H. Unouy? Nor had I. There is a Corot, not the most successful by any means of these works that so attractively and serenely render the space and luminosity of landscapes.

Opus 58, Espace Pierre Cardin, Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8, to June 31.

Opus International, the art magazine that “takes art as a center of reflection on all the structural changes in the intellectual field (la pensée) and in society” (an approach with which one may or may not agree) is celebrating the publication of its 50th issue by presenting works of some 24 of the artists it has supported. They are representative of the Paris avant-garde and include Ailland, Boland, Fromanget, Erro, Kudo, Stampfl and Ziemert.

Schonberg Memorial  
The house in Mödling, near Vienna, where Arnold Schonberg lived from the end of World War I to 1928, during the years he developed his 12-tone system, will be opened as a Schonberg memorial on June 4, and the International Arnold Schonberg society will hold its first congress in Vienna from June 4 to June 9. The house, purchased by the Schonberg Society in 1972, will serve as a research center for the study of the music of the Second Vienna School and its successors. Musicologist Rudolf Stephan and Schonberg's brother-in-law, Rudolf Kolisch of the Kolisch Quartet, will head a seminar on the interpretation and analysis of Schonberg's string quartets at Mödling from Aug. 24-Sept. 12.

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FINANCE

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Page 7

Central Banks  
Agree to Back  
Euromarkets

Lenders of Last Resort  
Liquidity Runs Short

By William F. Low

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—In a major shift in official policy, the Western central banks have agreed to protect the Euromarkets against collapse by acting as lenders of last resort.

Central banks, including those of Switzerland, West Germany, France and the United States, have reached informal agreement to provide virtually unlimited support to any major bank which has substantial Euromarket exposure and which as liquidity problems that lead to a major failure.

There is good reason to believe that the first test of this new policy involves Franklin National Bank, which has been active in short and medium-term Euromarkets both as a borrower and lender. As has been widely publicized, the U.S. Federal Reserve System has pumped in \$1 billion to keep Franklin afloat.

Open Hostility

With the exception of the Bank of England, central banks traditionally have viewed the Euromarkets with undisguised hostility, often blaming them for monetary disorders.

The change in attitudes stems from self-interest, for it is the chagrined Euromarkets that have helped industrialized nations such as France, Italy and Britain escape the impact of the oil price since the beginning of this year. Central banks have raised the \$10 billion on the Euromarkets and are certain to borrow substantial amounts in coming months. Thus, any disruption of markets could have wide-ranging repercussions.

Consolidated central bank support of the Euromarkets comes at a critical time: The Euromarkets are in a nervous condition; major banks are reviewing their credit lines with other banks and, in some cases, cutting them; and any banks, notably Italian and Spanish, are being forced to pay substantial premiums for funds in the inter-bank markets.

The news that central banks would help exercise a stabilizing influence on the markets.

Year Low  
in U.S. Index

BOSTON, June 3 (AP)—The leading economic indicators, a "deflated" basis fell to the lowest level in almost two years April, according to the Boston Federal Reserve Bank.

The bank, which adjusts leading indicators reported by the Commerce Department to remove "noise" due to rising prices, reported that its "deflated" index fell to 114.2 in April, the lowest since 114.1 in September.

The April figure was down 1.165 in March and 1.150 in February, the low for last year, recently as July, it stood at 1.1.

Some economists believe the bank's index may offer a clearer picture of the business outlook than the more widely used index of leading indicators published monthly by the Commerce Department.

In contrast to the Boston index, the Commerce index in April fell to 172.3, the second-highest on record. The April figure was well above the 1973 high of 174.2, as well as the September, 1973, level of 147.1.



Marcel Voiret

PEOPLE IN  
BUSINESS

Forex Nephew, of France, has appointed Marcel Voiret manager of operations. He replaces Maurice Leprieux who died in March. Mr. Voiret was formerly assistant manager of operations.

First National Bank of Chicago has named six assistant managers in its European branches. They are: Fulvio Cametti and Paolo Profilo, Milan; Jean-Marie De Lieve, Brussels; Gossagne Poirier-Coutant, Paris; William Shorer, London; and Christopher Wagner, Rome.

U.S. Weighs Sale of Franklin,  
Perhaps to a Foreign Bank

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—U.S. banking authorities are setting into place several options for Franklin National Bank, including its sale to an overseas bank—in the event that investor confidence in the troubled bank cannot be restored.

Officials are keeping a tight wall of security around their efforts. But last Thursday's word from the Comptroller of the Currency that several major New York banks have been asked to appraise Franklin's earnings position offers some clues to government contingency plans.

These standby plans, informed observers say, generally revolve around a possible sale of Franklin, either in whole or in part, to one or more domestic banking concerns. Another option, favored by some officials, would be a merger into a large overseas bank.

Comptroller of the Currency James E. Smith said he has met with officials of the Federal Reserve Board and the New York State Banking Department to detail three inquiries from banking concerns interested in acquiring Franklin. Mr. Smith, in an interview, would not disclose who has expressed interest, but it is understood they are foreign banking concerns, including at least two from London.

The comptroller's office would not be the primary regulatory agency to approve a takeover by a foreign bank, and Mr. Smith said he met with the other regulators to "keep them apprised" of the inquiries he has received.

Mr. Smith disclosed that he met again last week with Italian financier Michele Sindona, Franklin's chief shareholder, but he would not detail the purpose of the meeting. However, he said that Mr. Sindona assures me there's no problem in obtaining the \$50 million in funds that he has said he will pump into the bank.

Observers stress the authorities have not given up hope for a restoration of confidence in

Lockheed and Textron  
In Financial Accord

BURBANK, Calif., June 3 (AP)—

A tentative refinancing plan designed to save Lockheed Aircraft Corp. from bankruptcy would have a Rhode Island conglomerate buy 45 percent of the financially troubled aerospace giant, it was announced today.

The announcement said Lockheed, the country's largest defense contractor, would receive a new investment of \$100 million, \$85 million of which would come from Textron Inc., the Rhode Island concern. Textron chairman William Miller would replace Daniel Houghton as Lockheed chairman, and Mr. Houghton would be vice-chairman.

The plan drew the immediate support of Treasury Secretary William Simon, who said it could give Lockheed a new and solid future. The Pentagon, which last year had \$1.7 billion in contracts with Lockheed, said it had no objections to the plan, which is not a merger or consolidation.

The plan, which would take effect on Nov. 30 if various provisions are fulfilled, includes a restructuring of Lockheed's huge debt, which amounts to more than \$850 million.

It calls for Textron to buy 12 million new common shares of Lockheed at \$5 a share and \$35 million of a new Lockheed preferred stock, for a total of \$85 million.

The remaining \$15 million in-

vestment would be provided by offering three million new common shares to present Lockheed shareholders.

One condition of the arrangement is that Lockheed's 26 lending banks must convert \$375 million of the company's present \$620 million bank debt into the new Lockheed preferred stock. They would also have to confirm a bank credit to Lockheed of \$375 million.

One of the main purposes of the plan is to prop up Lockheed's sluggish L1011 TriStar jumbo jet program, on which the firm's existence is said to depend.

For the plan to go into effect, Lockheed would have to have a total of 180 firm orders for TriStar by Nov. 30, including the 135 firm orders that is already on hand. So far, 66 of the wide-bodied jets have been delivered.

Lockheed says its cumulative TriStar orders to date total 202 planes—the 135 firm orders and 67 second-buy options. Company officials estimate that more than 300 TriStars must be sold before a break-even point is reached. Implementation of the plan also requires agreement by Rolls Royce, the British engine supplier for the L1011, to continue its support of the TriStar program. That support appeared to be assured.

In London, Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Rolls Royce, said, "I heartily endorse the plan. It is most constructive and puts Lockheed's liability beyond question."

Mr. Simon said the plan could mean elimination of the government's controversial aid program.

Under that program, the government guaranteed to repay up to \$250 million in commercial loans to Lockheed. As of a month ago, Lockheed had borrowed \$200 million under the program, but the government has not been called on to make good its pledge to back up any loans.

Spokesmen for the firms emphasized that the deal would not mean a merger or consolidation, and said Textron operations would not be affected at all. Textron has holdings in industry and aerospace; its products range from slippers to helicopters. It has total assets of \$1.5 billion and showed a profit of \$100.5 million after taxes last year.

Cornfeld Says Vesco Found It 'Simple' to Milk IOS

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—

Bernard Cornfeld says "it was quite simple and not at all brilliant" for Robert Vesco to loot \$224 million from Investors Overseas Services, as the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has charged.

In an exclusive interview with Barron's financial weekly, Mr. Cornfeld, the former social worker from Brooklyn who headed the \$3.5-billion IOS before turning the reins over to Mr. Vesco, also says the money taken from IOS may total about \$500 million.

"I don't have the exact figures," Mr. Cornfeld told Barron's, "but from the bills and pieces I've been able to put together, I'd guess we're talking about \$500 million."

"When the SEC says \$224 million, it's talking about \$224 million it can specifically earmark. There are large blocks of money that haven't been traced yet. In addition, money is being continually dissipated. Huge amounts are now going to lawyers in the form of monthly or weekly retainers."

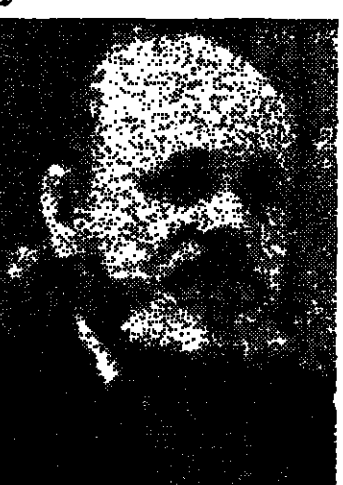
Mr. Cornfeld, released on bail in April after spending 11 months in a Geneva jail, was interviewed at his new base of operations, the 10-room Douglas Fairbanks mansion in Beverly Hills.

Mr. Cornfeld said he is determined to restore the remaining IOS funds to their rightful owners and to complete the book he started during his imprisonment.

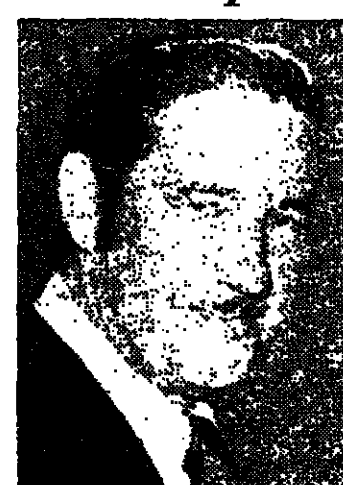
How He Did It

Here is Mr. Cornfeld's explanation of how the \$224 million was taken from IOS:

"It was quite simple and not at all brilliant. We had two fiduciary banks, Credit Suisse and Bank of New York. The job of Bank of New York was to hold the securities. The job of Credit Suisse was to hold the cash."



Bernard Cornfeld



Robert Vesco

"Vesco began by getting Credit Suisse to violate a long-standing contract with me, which is going to be the basis of a New York lawsuit I'm going to file. The contract indicated that if Credit Suisse ever turned over the job of depositary of cash to another bank, it had to be to an institution with a capitalization of at least \$5 million. Any bank capitalized at \$5 million is reasonably substantial."

"On the day the cash assets of the IOS funds were turned over to Overseas Development Bank of Luxembourg, which was a little IOS operation, the bank had a capitalization of \$5 million because \$5 million had been transferred into the bank the day before the transaction."

"Prior to that, it had a capitalization of \$150,000. And whereas Credit Suisse had 25 employees who did nothing but handle IOS business, ODB Luxembourg had eight employees in the entire bank. They were totally incapable of handling our functions."

Mr. Cornfeld said he does not have the precise figure on how much cash was actually transferred, "but it was about \$180 million."

What about the securities? Barron's asked Mr. Cornfeld.

"For that, Vesco had to get the cooperation of Bank of New York, and he couldn't," Mr. Cornfeld said. "When Bank of New York sold securities, it was

unwilling to transfer the cash to Overseas Development Bank, so Vesco switched the responsibility of depositary of securities to a little bank in New Jersey which happened to be the banker for International Control (a firm controlled by Mr. Vesco)."

"Then Vesco got rid of his portfolio managers. He wound up with one portfolio manager for the whole shebang, which was certainly economical but hardly in the best interests of the IOS investors."

"Vesco then gave the portfolio manager instructions to sell everything. Once securities were sold the cash went to the Overseas Development Bank in Luxembourg. From Luxembourg, it was transferred to the Bahamas Commonwealth Bank, which Vesco also controlled."

"From there, the money went into corporations that were either created to accept it or controlled by Vesco or people close to him," Mr. Cornfeld said. There were no checks and balances, but that "two or three people more or less signed everything."

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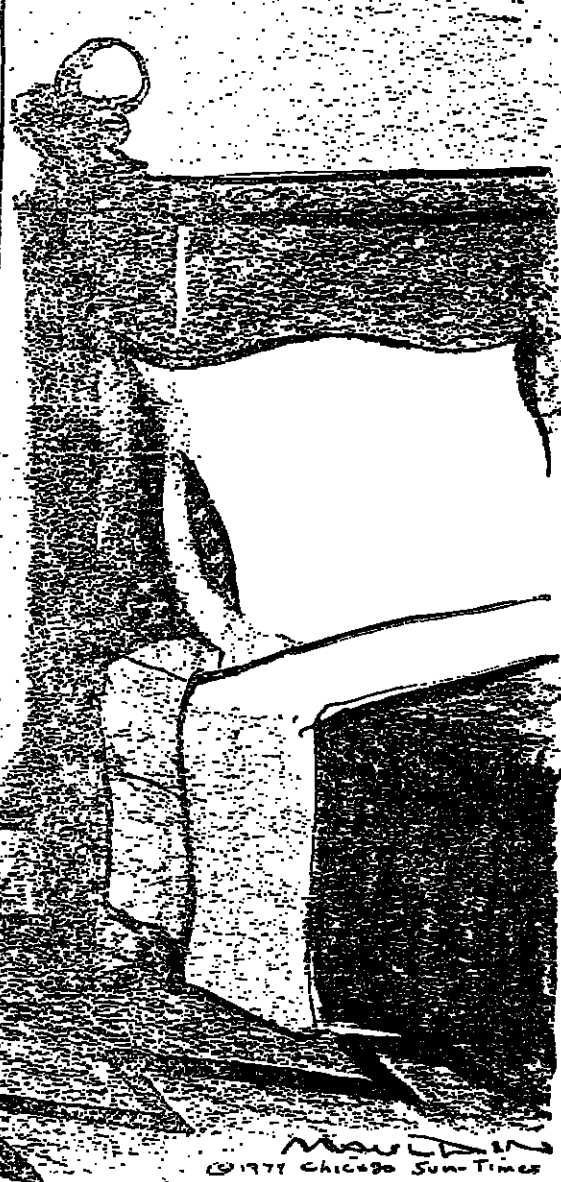
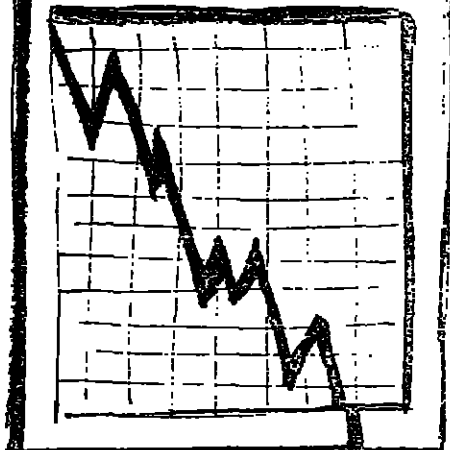
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STOCK MARKET



Russian Law Forbids Economic Reports

By Stephens Broening

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP)—A Soviet state secrets act forbids American bankers from obtaining the credit information they say is required for the large loans Russia wants from the United States. The Associated Press has learned.

A Council of Ministers decree flatly prohibits any Soviet official from revealing the data normally

needed to back up the request for a loan.

This includes the nation's hard currency reserves, its gold reserves and its output of gold and other precious metals.

Although existence of such a secrets act has been presumed its details have never before been confirmed.

The decree listing state secrets whose divulgence is punished by law was adopted by the Council of Ministers on April 29, 1956.

The first nine paragraphs deal with military secrets, while paragraphs 10 to 17 fall under the heading of proscribed "information of an economic character."

Paragraph 11 forbids revelation of "production capacities, plans for production of precious and rare nonferrous metals and reports about the fulfillment of these plans." Gold is a precious nonferrous metal.

Paragraph 15 covers "the state of hard currency reserves, information about the financial balance, summarized information about state reserves and the places where precious metals and precious stones are kept in the U.S.S.R."

Two to Five Years Jail

Article 75 of the criminal code sets a penalty of two to five years in prison for divulging state secrets where there has been "no indication of treason or espionage."

Absence of the desired information has not posed a problem so far in the extension of U.S. credits to Russia.

The Export-Import Bank has approved loans to the Soviet government totaling \$410 million, a relatively small exposure compared with U.S. loans to some other foreign clients.

U.S. bankers, however, have told the Russians they would need the reserves data as soon as possible if the present trend were to continue.

They have also explained that the information will certainly be required if the United States agrees to Russian requests to finance large-scale energy projects in the Soviet Union involving billions of dollars.

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Bargain Hunting Ups  
Blue-Chip Issues

NEW YORK, June 3 (Reuters)—Bargain hunting in a number of recently depressed blue chips and the first reduction in the bank prime interest rate in three months drove New York Stock Exchange prices higher across a broad front today, but turnover remained light.

First National Bank of Chicago sliced its prime rate to 11.6 percent from 11.75 percent, effective tomorrow.

While the rate still is above the 11 1/2 percent charged by most other banks, it seemed to raise a hope among investors that interest rates have at least crested, even though they may not come down very far.

A spokesman for First National Bank of Chicago said, "The upward push on short-term rates appears to have subsided," and added, "We believe rates will trend downward later in the year."

However, New York banks were not as optimistic. While bank spokesmen here said money rates may be stabilizing, they said there was no clear sign yet that rates have turned downward.

The Dow Jones industrial average spurted 19.00 points to 821.23. About 1,060 issues gained to 335 declines.

Volume totaled 13.49 million shares compared with 10.81 million on Friday.

The bargain hunting was most noticeable in such blue chips as Du Pont, General Motors, Procter & Gamble, Eastman Kodak and Exxon, all of which advanced more than a point.

Eastman Kodak finished ahead 2 3/4 to 100 5/8. General Motors 1 3/4 to 51 3/4. Exxon 2 3/4 to 75 1/4. Procter & Gamble 1 1/2 to 39 1/2. Du Pont 2 1/2 to 162.

The Supreme Court declined to review a lower-court ruling favoring Du Pont in a patent dispute with Dart Industries. The latter's stock was unchanged at 18.

Atlantic Richfield spurted 5 7/8 to 91. It was the subject of bullish comment in a published report over the weekend.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index climbed 0.33 to 82.04.

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High				Low				Last				Ch'ge			
701 Abbey Glen	350	335	335	-13											
2687 Abnba	1 11	109 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/4											
1000 Auckland	3 11 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4											
100 Acres Ltd	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2											
100 Agrico	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2											
300 Agria Ind	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2											
4150 Alia Gas. A	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2											
400 Algon. Canl	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2											
1600 Alumin	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2											
100 Argus C pr	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2											
123 Ace A	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2											
300 Banister C	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2											
300 Bantam	5 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2											
4702 Sel Canad	4 10 1/2	4 10 1/2	4 10 1/2	4 10 1/2											
300 Black Bros	12 12	302	302												
1200 Bvrs Cor	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2											
2630 Bp	3 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2											
400 Bralor Res	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2											
400 Bramaka	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2											
300 Brameda	3 30	30	30												
1000 Brenda M	5 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2											
300 B.C. Forest	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2											
11800 Bvrs Cor	400	400	400	+10											
136 Budd Auto	5 5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2											
375 Cal Pow	5 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2												

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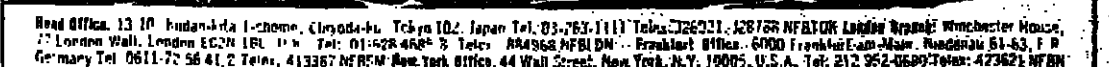
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June 8, 1974

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...to the growing and the growing. **1** **Approach** **2** **Approach** **3** **Approach** **4** **Approach** **5** **Approach** **6** **Approach** **7** **Approach** **8** **Approach** **9** **Approach** **10** **Approach** **11** **Approach** **12** **Approach** **13** **Approach** **14** **Approach** **15** **Approach** **16** **Approach** **17** **Approach** **18** **Approach** **19** **Approach** **20** **Approach** **21** **Approach** **22** **Approach** **23** **Approach** **24** **Approach** **25** **Approach** **26** **Approach** **27** **Approach** **28** **Approach** **29** **Approach** **30** **Approach** **31** **Approach** **32** **Approach** **33** **Approach** **34** **Approach** **35** **Approach** **36** **Approach** **37** **Approach** **38** **Approach** **39** **Approach** **40** **Approach** **41** **Approach** **42** **Approach** **43** **Approach** **44** **Approach** **45** **Approach** **46** **Approach** **47** **Approach** **48** **Approach** **49** 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June 2, 1974  
Price 1

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## Stock Indexes

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4, 1974	Jul	Sep	Dec	1974
bid	218	270	290	

INDEXC

**YOUR AGENT**

**Weinplatz 6, Zürich**

Phone: 27.41.47.



—1971—										—1972—											
Stocks and	High	Low	Div	In \$	P/E	Sis.	100% High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	In \$	P/E	Sis.	100% High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
High	Low	Div	In \$	P/E	Sis.	100% High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	In \$	P/E	Sis.	100% High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	

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**This announcement appears as a matter of record only**



**LIGHT-SERVIÇOS DE ELETRICIDADE S.A.**

(a member of the *Bruscon* Group)

**\$75,000,000**

### 12-year Loan

*arranged by*

**Capitalfin International Limited**

**Wood Gundy Limited**

**Baring Brothers & Co., Limited**

**Libra Bank Limited**

and provided by

**Banco do Brasil S.A.**

## The Bank of Nova Scotia

**Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce**

**Capitalfin International Limited**

**The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.**

**Lavoro Bank Finance Company N.V.**

**Libra Bank Limited**

**Nomura Europe N.V.**

## Orion Banking Group

**R.B.C. Finance B.V.**

**The Royal Bank of Canada**

**West LB International S.A.**

**Agent Bank:**

**Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce**

# Banca Commerciale Italiana

The Bank's net profit for the financial year ended December 31, 1973 was 6,617 million lire compared with 6,116 million lire for the previous year. Deposits went up 27% to a total of 9,064 billion lire while loans and advances rose only 12% to an aggregate of 4,400 billion, a development which is to be viewed also in the light of the selective credit control measures taken by the Italian monetary authority.

Further significant progress was again made in the Bank's international business activity which provided a considerable addition to earnings from interest margins. That the Bank could further strengthen its traditional leading position in the import and export sphere as well as in the foreign exchange market was also due to its own world-wide organization, further reinforced in 1973 by the opening of four new representative Offices (Moscow, Madrid, Beirut and Los Angeles).

In the Securities field the Bank actively participated in all the new life bond issues, heading three out of the eight that were made, as well as in public and private placements of company shares. Despite the shrinking of the «euro-issues», the Bank succeeded in maintaining its activity in the primary market at the previous year's level.

**Banca Commerciale Italiana - Head Office: Milan • Chairman: Prof. Dr. Gaetano Stammatt**  
**Managing Directors: Dr. Francesco Cingano, Dr. Antonio Monti**

285 Branches in Italy • 8 Branches abroad (Chicago, Istanbul, Izmir, London, Los Angeles, New York, Singapore, Tokyo) • 11 Representative Offices abroad (Ankara, Beirut, Cairo, Frankfurt a. M., Kuala Lumpur, Madrid, Mexico City, Moscow, Paris, São Paulo, Sydney).

**Balance sheet as of 31 December 1973**

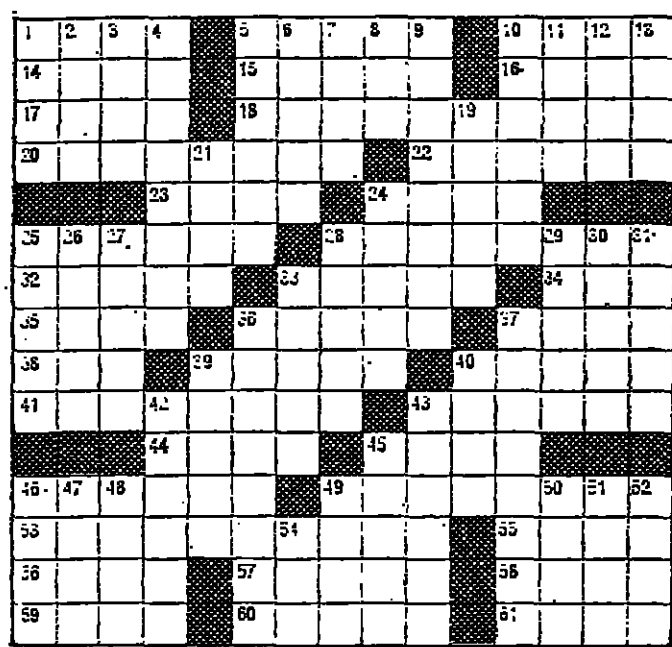
## Liabilities (in million lire)

<b>Liabilities</b>		(in million lire)
Capital		60.000
Reserves & Depreciation		46.102
Deposits & C.		9.270.052
Contra A/ cs		12.130.925
Other liabilities		694.405
<b>Profit &amp; Loss</b>		<b>6.617</b>
		<hr/> <b>22.208.101</b> <hr/>
 <b>Assets</b>		
Cash and Banks		3.253.392
Bonds & Shares		1.684.257
Holdings		50.562
Loans & Discounts		4.470.382
Contra A/ cs		12.130.925
Other Assets		618.583
		<hr/> <b>22.208.101</b> <hr/>

**Dividend for 1973: 8.50 % (unchanged), payable from April 29, 1974.**



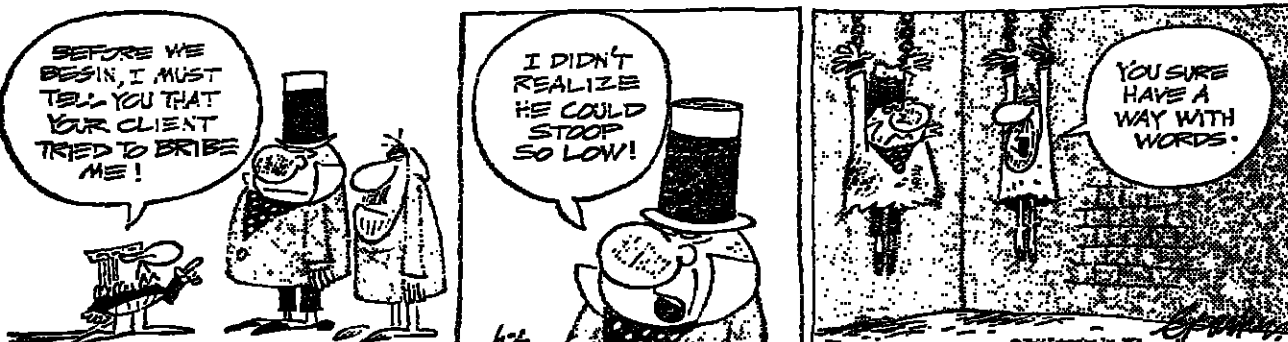
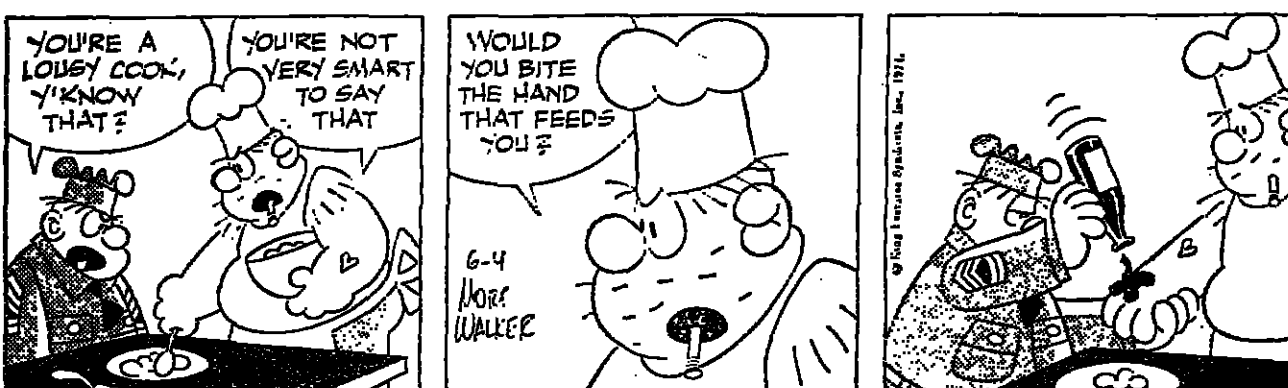
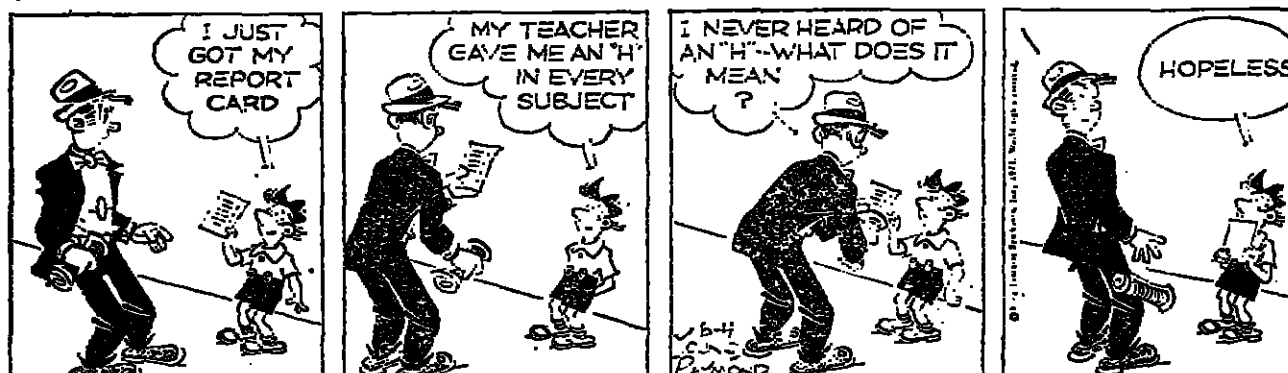
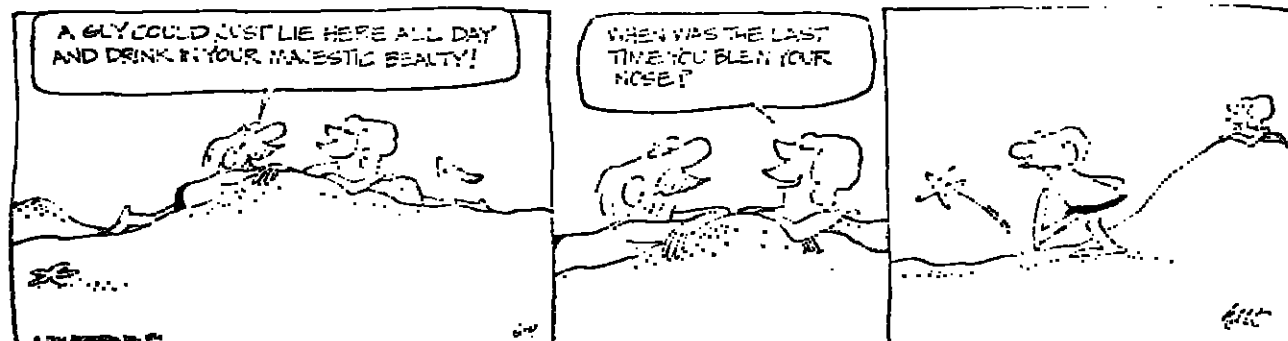
ACROSS		43	Constraint	19	On one's toes
1	Lively singing	44	In re	21	Chops
5	Star in Virgo	45	San Francisco's	26	October slaves
10	College org.	46	astro	25	Scottish wear
14	Comedian	48	Seward's buy	26	Eagle's nest
	Johnson	49	Made-to-order	27	Military search,
15	Egg cell	53	Zermatt sight		for short
16	_____ of thumb	55	Uncutious	28	Water and wood
17	Sharing the plot	56	Bitter drug	29	Lyrical poem
18	Showing discipline	57	Fortune-telling	30	Rich veins
20	Event for Alice	58	_____ for news	31	"Byzantium" poet
22	Puts into ecstasy	59	Palm site		Treat care of
23	Tic-tac-toe side	60	Sphinx-like	36	Makes a fresh
24	Special person	61	Top-billed one		beginning
25	C.O.D. item	DOWN		37	"Peanuts" and "Miss Peach"
28	How Nevada is populated	1	Lure	38	Minnie Maddern of stage
29	Soup vegetables	2	English composer	46	Play an ice game
33	Biblical verb	3	Portico	47	Sampled
34	Raven man	4	Gives no peace	43	Overnice
35	Windshield-wiper sweeps	5	Horse color	45	Robber _____
36	Rods' partners	6	Central writers	48	Asian nurse
37	Musical passage	8	Townsmen	47	Tra _____
38	Second-century date	9	Certain glands	48	Egyptian god
39	Nourishes	10	Tuck et al.	49	Spanish bull
40	West Point figure	11	Litter's also-ran	50	Disturbance
41	Cap and crown men	12	Sheltered	51	Miss Lancaster
		13	Williams and Huxing	52	Color worker
				54	Old or too



ALGARVE.	C	F		C	F		
AMSTERDAM	11	37	Fair	MADRID	79	Rain	
ANKARA	16	51	Cloudy	MILAN	77	31	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	65	Rain	MOSCOW	76	65	Cloudy
BERGTT	25	75	Fair	MUNICH	71	20	Fair
BELGRADE	15	50	Cloudy	NEW YORK	71	20	Sunny
BERLIN	15	50	Rain	OSLO	71	20	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	14	57	Rain	PARIS	72	22	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	22	72	Fair	PETROGRAD	72	22	Cloudy
CADIZ	21	73	Fair	ROME	73	23	Fair
CASABLANCA	21	73	Fair	SOPLA	71	25	Rain
OPENAGENS	18	65	Fair	STOCKHOLM	72	24	Rain
CONSTANTINOPLE	21	72	Fair	TERNS	72	24	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	35	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	70	20	Fair
EDINBURGH	13	39	Cloudy	TENTS	70	20	Fair
FLORENCE	20	63	Fair	VIENNA	72	22	Fair
HAMBURG	21	75	Fair	WARSAW	72	22	Cloudy
GENOVA	22	72	Fair	WASHINGTON	72	22	Fair
HELSINKI	18	63	Rain	ZURICH	72	22	Fair
HONG KONG	18	63	Rain				
LA PALMA	18	63	Cloudy				
LISBON	20	81	Fair				
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

\* Yesterday's readings: U. S. Canada  
 1500 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

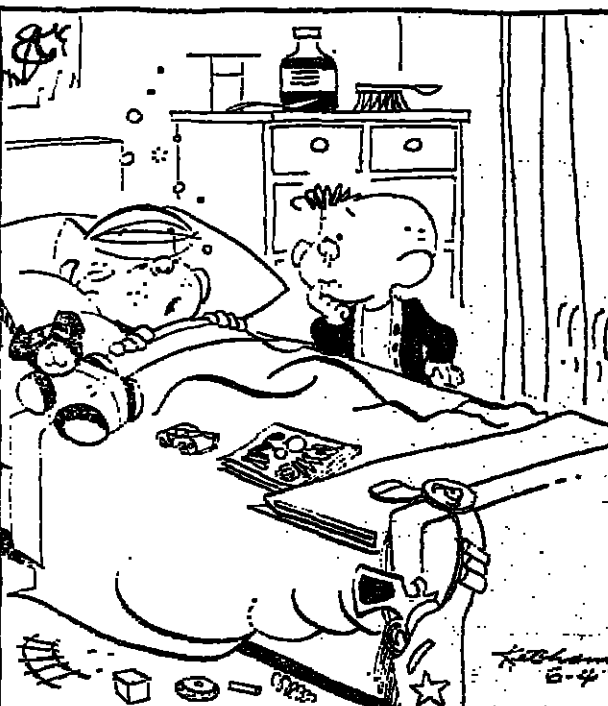
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE ICE CREAM TRUCK RAN OUTTA GAS  
RIGHT IN FRONT OF THE HOUSE."

**WIDOW**

*By Lynn Caine. Morrow. 222 pp. \$6.95.*

Reviewed by Jane Howard

**"SORRY,"** said the letter from the slain politician, whom Lynn Caine had met once at a party. "I cannot comply with your request." No wonder, the request wasn't rational. Mrs. Caine, newly widowed with two small children to bring up, had nevertheless thought the politician might be able to help her \$500,000. She knew just how the check would look: bright yellow with the amount typed in.

It was too soon for her to realize that she was temporarily insane, a state she as some learned afflict all widows. All she knew when she wrote that letter was that she needed a lot more money than her salary and assets could supply. She had no new supply of friends. Her old ones, those with whom she and her husband Martin had had implicit treaties for the exchange of comfort and support, were suddenly treating her like a pariah.

Cancer and "death" were words that she never considered. So Lynn wasn't asked to Sunday-after-Thanksgiving supper and Martin had gone to together for the last 10 years.

"Being a widow," Lynn Caine found, "is like living in a country where nobody speaks your language." Wives figured she was after their husbands. Husbands figured she was desperate for sex, when what she really lusted after was sleep. Morning after morning she would awaken before dawn, adding embittered notes to an embittered journal. "Will I ever like myself again? Will I ever find serenity? Tomorrow, see Lynn Caine put through the wringer. Will she cope? See the next installment

of 'On The Rack' brought 'to you by ... Those wonderful folks who gave you 'Strike Martin Dead with Cancer.' ...

... Mrs. Caine means for catalogue of her own mistake be a helpful manual, and if Unemployed widows should I work to give their lives strength by not being so hasty in saying 'no' or 'I'll tell her' to their own impetuous move from Manhattan to suburban Hackensack, was a disaster.) Her book (not only how to endure widowhood, but how to be a wife which is alarmingly something any one could learn to do) is it is written for example to "Come to the country sometime. Instead, be specific: Prostitute meet the 4:17 train next Fri. Don't change the subject if widow wants to talk about des. Hear her out. And don't try console her by saying, "To find another man," because it implies she has no identity her own.

[illegible]

RESCUED PRINCE  
ALL TAIL  
SAVED DURNILDLIFE  
LIES TIARA ENID  
ALBA EGRET RENE  
YEAR ANSE SEEN

**-By Alan Truscó.**

Italy's Benito Garozzo took brilliant advantage of a slip by France's Henri Sverre on the diagrammed deal played during the world team championship in Venice.

The auction, as shown, was one in which it seemed that neither team would stop bidding—the five-level was reached before anyone passed.

Four spades is a sound contract for North-South and was duly reached in spite of vigorous bidding by East-West. West eventually sacrificed in five clubs, a contract that would have failed by just one trick, but Garozzo, always a daring bidder, persevered to five spades.

An opening heart lead would have settled matters in favor of the defense, but West, not un-	WEST ♠ — ♥ 1043	EAST ♠ AJ ♥ KQ87
---	-----------------------	------------------------

NORTH  
 ♠ K974  
 ♥ J852  
 ♦ A Q 8 6  
 ♣ 6

SOUTH  
 ♠ Q 8 6 2  
 ♥ A 6

WEST EAST (D) ♠ J3  
 ♠ 3 ♠ A15 ♣ 9  
 ♥ 1043 ♥ KQ97  
 ♦ 94 ♦ K752  
 ♣ KQ108743 ♣ J5

Swarc is normally a most accurate defender, but here he gets the position insufficient thanks

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ Q10862  
 ♥ A6  
 ♦ J103  
 ♣ A92

The winning defense was to let the ace and another trump, leaving South with an inescapable loser. Instead, he made the routine return of the heart king.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

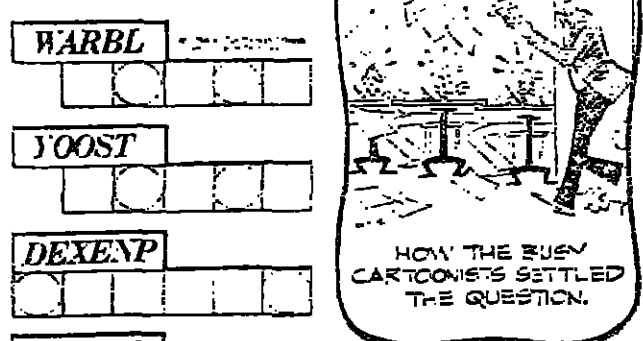
East	South	West	North
1 ♠	1 ♠	2 ♠	2 ♠
2 ♥	2 ♠	2 ♠	3 ♠

4 ♠	4 ♠	5 ♠	Pass	with the spade king in the
Pass	5 ♠	Pass	Pass	my, and East's trump ace and
Pass				the second and last trick for

West led the club king.

## JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



**LASSI**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THEY   
(Arrive tomorrow)

Question: JIMBLE: ORBIT PROVE SONATA ENGINE  
Answer: Why he didn't like dog - HE HAD A  
PET ANGELO

PERCELAISON

هكذا صنع القوم







## Art Buchwald They Stole My Stuff

WASHINGTON.—The perils of Washington get worse and worse. Even I started feeling it, and I went to see a psychiatrist.

"What seems to be the problem?" he asked.

"Everyone is stealing my stuff," I said in anguish.

"Can you be more specific?" he asked.

"Well, you see, a couple of years ago things were very dull in Washington and there wasn't much to write about except impoundment and the SALT talks. So I decided to do something to jazz up the column. One day I was walking by the Watergate and I thought to myself, 'Wouldn't it be a gas if the Republicans burgled the headquarters of the Democratic party?'"

"When did you think of this?"

"Some time in June of 1972. I thought it would make a very funny column. At first I decided to have one man bug the Democrats, but then I got worried that some people might take me seriously so I decided to make it seven. It seemed more outrageous to have seven people get involved in something that stupid."

"No one in their right mind would have believed it," the psychiatrist agreed.

"Well, the column was a big hit. So I decided to follow it up with another funny column about the Committee to Re-Elect the President being involved in the break-in, including the former attorney general of the United States."

"I recall the piece. It was very amusing, particularly the part about all the money that was spent on the campaign," the psychiatrist said.

"Well, you can't imagine the 281 Enter Soviet Contest."

MOSCOW, June 3 (UPI).—The fifth Teikovsky International Music Competition, which runs June 11-July 4, has drawn 381 applicants from 37 countries. Culture Minister Yakovlev said yesterday. The list of applicants includes 56 U.S. musicians, among them 32 pianists.

"Here's a prescription for some Valium. We'll talk more about it next week."

success of this column. It was so different from anything coming out of Washington. So I did a follow-up column where I just let my imagination go wild. I traced the break-in to the White House. I invented several characters whom I called H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, John Dean and Charles Colson. I decided it would be very funny if one of the characters, John Dean, blew the whistle on the President of the United States."

"Wouldn't you be afraid some people might believe you?" the psychiatrist asked.

"There is always the danger when you're writing satire that a few people will take you seriously. But since I was talking about the President, I was certain no one in his right mind would accept the tale as anything but pure fiction. Anyone with any brains would have to know the whole thing was the White House."

"I was really stuck as to how to make the thing even more outlandish until one day I was fooling around with my daughter's tape machine and suddenly I got the idea. I decided to have the President himself tap the White House and that these tapes would implicate him in the Watergate scandal. I said with tongue in cheek, of course, that the evidence would lead to his impeachment."

"I remember that column," said the psychiatrist, "and frankly I thought you had gone too far."

"Well, I said defensively, 'some people thought it was funny.'"

"All right then," the psychiatrist said, "What seems to be the problem?"

"Just this. Everyone is stealing my stuff. Like an idiot I never copyrighted it, and now every time you pick up a paper or turn on the TV they're using my characters and plot. I invented the whole thing, and now they're using it. To ME, WATERGATE NEVER HAPPENED EXCEPT IN MY MIND. DOCTOR, YOU HAVE TO HELP ME."

"There's a prescription for some Valium. We'll talk more about it next week."

"I remember that column," said the psychiatrist, "and frankly I thought you had gone too far."

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"There's a prescription for some Valium. We'll talk more about it next week."

## Queen Victoria Couldn't Believe Her Eyes

By Tom Donnelly

WASHINGTON (WP).—Recently a Portsmouth, N.H., motel owner charged that a couple of dozen Boston cops, on the eve of a police parade, had taken through his Ramada Inn nightclub and behaved so obnoxiously as to cause \$1,000 worth of damage. The Boston branch of the American Legion, upon discovering that a 14-year-old boy up for a good citizenship award had streaked at a private party, struck his name from the list of candidates.

These incidents have not been a source of comfort to Richmond Peak, who has been working for some time on "A Secret History of Streaking." He believes that the streaking craze is pretty well spent and by the time his book could be published it would have little, if any, topical value.

Peak says that he takes no interest whatever in the topical angle; but his money-minded publishers do, and they have developed cold feet. The situation is, as they say in literary circles, fraught with irony. For Peak has not been concerned with the naked diodes of college kids and other contemporary seekers after the media spotlight. His book is a serious scholarly study of historical incidents that involved streaking, but were previously explained away as embracing other phenomena. Why has streaking in other eras gone largely undetected and unreported?

Unbelievable

Peak says that it hasn't gone undetected: It has been reported in the papers, in the pants and bystanders either did not believe their eyes or, out of prudery, fear, shame, and acute embarrassment, pretended not to. "And to be sure," said Peak, "the media were a totally different kettle of fish when Queen Victoria, to pick a name at random, was alive and being streaked."

"There was no way the journals of her time could have published that story. No way."

Peak says he has pieced together the tale of the assault on Victoria's sensibilities from numerous records, diaries, and documents, official and otherwise, some of them swathed in deliberate obscurities of language. The incident occurred during the diamond jubilee festivities. As the queen's carriage passed Hyde Park Corner, a dozen stark naked Oxford youths, much the worse for wine, broke through the lines of

police and troops guarding the route and ran alongside the carriage shouting an invitation to the queen to look upon what she had never admitted could exist, nature in the raw. They sang nursery rhymes in the "Oh, don't, don't, don't, pussies in the well" and chanted idiotically for several moments before they disappeared, leaving behind a shattered police force, a frozen military, and a stricken public. The members of the queen's party were in shock.

"I can't believe they streaked Queen Victoria," I said. "I just can't."

"Neither could Queen Victoria," said Peak. "She said the finest moment of her day was when those roughly dressed laboring men broke past the police at Hyde Park Corner and ran beside her carriage chanting, 'Go it, old girl! You've done it well!'"

The words were most unsuitable, she said, but oh so gratifying! You see, her powerful built-in censor, perhaps the most powerful any individual ever had, translated a lascivious sight into a sense of duty. And such was the strength of her personality that everybody in her immediate kingdom wound up seeing what she thought she saw."

The pages of U.S. history are streaked with streakers. Peak says. During the presidential campaign in 1876, political foes sought to drive Rutherford B. Hayes into oblivion by hiring girls of ill or no repute to run in and out of his hotel room, half-naked. This was at the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, where Hayes was to make a personal appearance and give speeches. The plan backfired inasmuch as half-naked girls were running in and out of practically all the hotel rooms in Philadelphia at the time and the activity in the vicinity of the Hayes suite attracted no attention and caused no scandal.

Hayes, however, became convinced the girls were an apparition, a manifestation of the DTs, caused by his constant indulgence in wild cherry tonic, a popular patent medicine of the day. Hayes had already sworn off obviously alcoholic beverages; now he abandoned all tonic, and what is more, vowed that not only would he drink no wine in the White House, he would not allow anyone else to either. If it had not been for these Philadelphia streakers, Peak says, Mrs. Hayes might not have wound up with the nickname "Lemonade Lucy."

Peak believes that if a band of streakers, probably members of an obscure religious

sect, had not suddenly appeared before a distinguished vacationer in the Black Hills of North Dakota, the distinguished vacationer would not have made a remark which is in Peak's estimation, the single most misunderstood off-the-cuff remark ever made by a U.S. president, and the one with the weightiest consequences. When Calvin Coolidge said "I do not choose to run," he was only turning down an invitation to strip and streak.

The prissy critics went into shock at the Paris premiere of "Carmen" in 1875. They found this gutsy opera improper, if not downright lewd, and it seems that one reviewer all but threatened the sexy lead, Galli-Marié, with the police. Peak maintains that actually the critics were scandalized because a certain crass baritone who had been turned down for the part of Escamillo, the torero, streaked the stage during the most crucial musical moments. He later claimed that he thought the Opera-Comique was holding auditions for "Aida" and that was why he turned up in that Egyptian jock strap.

Abbey Theatre

One of the most celebrated of theatrical upstarts took place in 1907, when John Millington Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World" premiered at Dublin's Abbey Theatre. The play was an insult to Ireland and Irishmen, if the rioting audiences were to be believed. And this was another case of streakers causing devils.

Peak said that he had suspected this for a long time, but that he showed that in this instance the long-accepted story of why these theatergoers had lost their minds was the true one. "It was that unholiness reference to women's underwear that made them scream with shock and shame and break the place up," said Peak. "You know the moment in the second act where Christy says to the Widow Quinn, 'Th' Pegeen I'm seeking out, and what'd I care if you brought me a drift of chosen females, standing in their shifts...?' It was that word 'shifts' that did it."

Peak's next book, after he recovers from his present discouragement, will be either "A History of Prudery" (his publishers think prudery is bound to come back) or "A History of Underwear" if it looks like the nostalgia market will hold up for another season or two.

## PEOPLE: On God and England

"I feel that Britain is an island and if God had meant us to be joined to the Continent, he would have joined them," said his spokesman, speech is clear and there's no motor or brake dysfunction."

JAILBRO: Brazilian ambassador José Celso, 37, in Paris. Police would not say Celso—who brought The I. Theater to Brazil—was held. Sources in the press community said it was for 100 reasons. He was working a film version of "The Kiss of the Camille," a drama of criticism, when police arrested him at his sister's house on 21. The stage version of same work was seen at the Theater Festival in N. France, and has toured there.

"Father is obviously about the whole thing," said the British Liberal MP C. F. F. (And her great-grandfather was Sigmund Freud). "whole thing" is eight page nude photos of Miss Freud's July edition of Oul magazine was asked to pose before a lured Parliament. Miss I. said, "We discussed it. He's a normal man and he said if I wanted to stop me."

The Costa Rican government has given financier Robert permission to import an \$800,000 car. The Ministry said that the model so luxurious that it does not appear on its duty-free list, the officials said that Vessio import the car (make not named) because his immigrant status entitles him to it. It is wanted in the United States on charges in connection with presidential campaign and of fraud charges under the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Clark Kerr, who was fire of California presiding campus unrest seven ago, has been named president of the institution. He has served as director of Carnegie Commission on Higher Education since he left the university. He was awarded honorary title Friday upon formal retirement from status.

Soviet pianist Sviatoslav Richter has canceled the two remaining recitals scheduled during his concert tour of Japan because of fatigue and high blood pressure. Richter, who has already given 23 recitals in Japan, said he hoped to return there for another tour.

Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, 72, was reported in good condition Sunday after arterial surgery at Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center. "The mayor is

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